

# Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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## What I am Doing

By Helen Keller.

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ON THE day of our graduation from college the royal road of life stretches before us invitingly, and we are eager to begin the journey. We fancy that no obstacle can stand before us, for youth is invincible. We rush out of the gates with fiery zeal to do something, we charge upon life like an invading army confident of victory. The beginnings of the march—how certain, glad and free they are! The world is a good deal out of joint, perhaps; but we of the trained minds, the skilled hands, the courageous hearts shall set it right. We will take up the great problems that are trying men's souls and solve them by the simple rules we have learned in college. Have we not sat at the feet of sages and economists? We have all the necessary formulas, and all that remains is to put them in practice.

"Oh," cries the cynic, "you will feel differently by-and-by when life takes you roughly by the collar and sets you some tedious, inglorious task in some out-of-the-way corner of the universe. Wait and see."

But the graduate does not harken to the cynic. The myriad-handed future stretches forth bountiful palms. How wonderful it is, this world that is to be our work-shop and our temple! We shall pour our young strength into it, we shall glorify, intensify and fulfill its noble ideals.

HAS AMBITIONS WHICH ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO REALIZE.

On the day of my graduation I, too, had dreams of large service and splendid achievement. But the avenues of usefulness open to me were not many, and even when I stood debating which I should follow I found that I had no choice in the matter. Things thrust themselves upon me, and I was glad to grasp the world somewhere, even if it was not left me to choose which end I should take. Of course, like other girls, I have still ambitions which are impossible to realize, and often incongruous and grotesque. The blind and the crippled imagine themselves performing some daring feat that requires great powers of the body and steadiness of he eye. A little crippled boy in the hospital, who



HELEN KELLER

Photo-engraved by Chas. J. LeClercq of New York.

had never walked, used to talk about soldiering when he grew up, and glow as he told how he would carry the banner of his regiment. I, who cannot walk alone to the road near my house, am athrill at the thought of finding the North Pole—of seeing with my own eyes, or fingers, the spot that gave me so much trouble long ago when my teachers delighted in confusing me about that debatable point. "Helen, how many bears could climb the North Pole at once?" I promptly an-

swered, "One large bear and one little bear, because he could hold on to the big bear's tail." So while I sat here at my desk writing this article, the real Helen Keller is slaying lions and tigers in the heart of darkest Africa.

There is something pathetic, and at the same time natural, in the fact and the weak and the helpless dream of a life of activity. It is this boon of imagination that takes the sting out of the grim facts that confront us. We may never leave our beds, we may never have seen the light of the day; but imagination picks us up bodily and drops us upon a ship, and we feel at home on the liltng waves. But because things are not as we would wish is no reason why we should not make the best of things as they are. They are all we have to work with—here. We may not realize our ideals, but we may always idealize our realities, and our ideals must be practical if we are to make a religion of them and live by them.

SHE FINDS WORK ABOUT HER, AND IS NEVER IDLE

As I say, I found work all about me, and since I graduated I have not been idle. It is very amusing to hear what kind people say. "Your days are so monotonous!" said a well-intentioned lady, "a succession of getting-up and lying-downs in the dark, so to speak." "You must get very tired doing nothing," said another; "you must miss college, which was a pleasant break in the day for you." I am often asked why I did not take up a post-graduate course which would have given me something to do and occupied my mind.

"I should think," continued the inquirer, "that you would get terribly bored, just thinking, thinking, thinking, all day long." "Oh, you know I can interlard the thinking with reading," I replied. "Yes, I know, but you ought not to read, it's so bad for your health."

These good people in the plenitude of their sympathy deny me my work, and would take away even my pleasure. If they could look in upon me some morning, at nine o'clock or even earlier, they would find me abundantly occupied with tasks left over from yesterday, and in a race

to beat the postman who brings to-day's mail at noon. If I am fortunate enough to have finished the day's tasks, or rather the tasks of yesterday, I may be found reading for pleasure. If it is bad for my health it certainly is good for my spirit. I do not want to forget how to read; for I hope I shall some day do a little more studying, on my own account, be it understood—I shall not take a post-graduate course. I have left my college days for good with the long, delightful vacation-times when I dodged work with a clear conscience and idled away the happy days under a greenwood-tree.

Since my graduation I have written several articles: one, an essay on the hand, its place in the life of man and in my life; another an essay on Radcliffe College, its aims and ideals; and a little sermon to girls who are about to enter college. However humble it is when it appears on the printed page, every article I write requires much time and labor. My teacher must look up information which I have no means of getting myself; for most books and periodicals are not in raised print. From what is accessible to my fingers I must cull carefully ideas and suggestions pertinent to my subject and note it all down in Braille. When I wrote the article on the hand I spent many days searching in my books for illustrations and salient passages, and my teacher had to look up many references for me. I have begun to put together my views on the condition of the adult blind, and I shall publish those views when I have gathered them in complete form. Most of the available material is only in ink print, and I have had to listen with my fingers while my teacher spelled to me all the facts and statistics from many reports. The writer who sees can surround himself with the books he needs, he can work when he will, whereas I must plan my time and adjust my inspiration to the leisure and inclination of others.

#### LISTENS TO THE DAILY NEWS AND READS MANY LETTERS

Just here I am interrupted in the writing of this article to go about one of the little domestic duties of which I have my share. I have hardly finished dusting my study when my teacher comes in with a newspaper and a budget of letters. I listen to some news of the day and read a great many letters. All this has been trifling enough, yet it has taken two hours, and when I come back to the present writing it occurs to me to say that for one who is deaf and blind the little unimportant things of life require more time and effort than they cost one who can see and hear.

Again I am interrupted, this time for several days. The Massachusetts Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the Adult Blind has asked me to speak at a meeting to lay before the citizens and legislators of the State the industrial needs of the blind. I consent and set about formulating my ideas and collecting information. I know that my spoken words will not be understood; but my teacher will repeat them after me, the next day the newspapers will report the speech, information about the adult blind will spread among the people, and the good cause will be driven forward a stage. Since this Association was formed I have been the willing advocate of its efforts to give the blind industrial training and help them to positions of self-support. It is gratifying to me that there has been of late a general awakening to the imperative need of the blind from Maine to Colorado, and it is interesting to me to learn that the movement in Colorado was suggested by a report of the work that is being done in Massachusetts.

It was to further the cause which is so near to my heart that I went to the Exposition at St. Louis, the greatest educational exposition the world has ever seen. It strengthened the faith of the optimist that beside the mighty machinery, the handicraft of man in his power, stood the silent work of the philanthropist and the teacher.

When I returned from the Exposition and took up my work again I felt as if I had retired into obscurity and solitude. But the great world has followed me into this corner of New England, amid fields and meadows and the noiseless life of the country. I hear news of great enterprises and all the varied interests of men. The rural carrier brings his load along the country way and leaves a packet of letters and papers at our gate.

SHE HAS A VERY LARGE CORRESPONDENCE

I received so many letters that I could devote my whole time to them, if I would, and yet leave many unanswered. Did I undertake to reply to them all I should be obliged to set up an office with a staff of clerks. Some of the letters are in Braille, some in ink which must be spelled into my hand, some in Hungarian and Russian which must be translated for me. They come from Maine, Texas, South Africa, Arizona, Japan, Sweden, India, Germany, England and Spain, from wherever the heart of man is warm and sympathetic. Some I must disregard, such as letters requesting my autograph or my picture, those asking questions about my life which I have already answered in my story, requests from school girls who wish me to supply them with material for their graduation essays, and letters from women who contemplate writing a paper to be read before their club, and who on second thought decide that I could do it better. But most of the letters deserve a reply, and many I must reply to myself. In one of them I find that *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which carries its messages far and wide over the land, has borne a word of hope to a mother with a deaf child in some remote nook of the Southwest. She writes to ask what can be done for her little son, and I am at least able to put her in communication with the nearest school for the deaf. Another person wants a special teacher for a deaf child, and I am able to recommend one. Again, a teacher of the blind in Italy asks me for information on some point in my education, and perhaps if I reply he may be a little better able to teach his pupils.

#### WHAT SOME PEOPLE WRITE TO HER

A braille letter from a blind student in college asks me what courses of study he can pursue; that is, he wants to know in which subjects he can obtain embossed books. I can refer him to the principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, whose interest in the blind is sincere and intelligent, or to another friend, who is a foster-father to all the blind and deaf of the world. There are several blind students in the colleges for the seeing—at Chicago University, Bates College, Vassar and Harvard—and I am glad that some of the books which were made for me are now of use to other students.

Here is a letter to which an adequate answer would be a volume on the education of the deaf, the blind and the feeble-minded. The writer asks a hundred learned questions about ideas of color among the blind, about how it is possible to teach the deaf-blind abstract ideas, whether the blind blush, how we dream, if we had a conception of God before we knew language, whether we thought before we could spell, whether we feel light with our fingers, and if our sense of taste and smell has increased or diminished with the growth of our knowledge. I cannot begin to answer all the questions that are put to me, but I can often refer seekers after information to the right sources. I feel sometimes like a bureau of information with sub-stations and unnumbered applicants.

A letter comes from a French savant, who questions me in all that man may know or woman guess about the psychology of tactual sensation. Another writer wants to introduce me to the great authors of Spain. A Scotchman sends me his book on mathematics and a delightful letter telling of sixty years' experience in teaching that science at the University of Edinburg. A man in South Africa, who is interested in sound and its relation to the laws of the pendulum, sends me some results of his experiments. A missionary in China writes me a long letter about his work and the strange customs of the people for whom he labors. A letter from Bohemia asks permission to translate my book, and requests a special message. Such letters as the last I usually refer to my publishers; but often I reply myself.

An inventor writes me a long letter about some machine which he has just contrived, and which he hopes will write Braille and ink-print and send telegraph messages all at once. It is interesting to me to find how many men in different parts of the world are at work on writing-machines. But as yet they added nothing to the mechanical equipment with which I started years ago: a good typewriter and Braille writer.

#### A UNIQUE LETTER FROM A COWBOY

No letter, I think, has given me more pleasure than one I received from a cowboy who had noth-

ing to offer but his kind, rough words of cheer and appreciation. He was very enthusiastic about Miss Sullivan's method; he said he knew it was "all right," because he had "broken broncos" himself. He knew the difficulty of teaching English, because he had tried once to "lure a German kid United States." I enjoyed every word of the breezy letter, which was dated sixteen miles from—somewhere. The hearty good will of the American cowboy on the lonely plains of Arizona makes him kin in my heart with the noble-minded, sorrowing Queen of Spain, who, in the midst of grief and many cares, has a thought for me. Indeed, all gifts, messages and letters are precious to me because they declare the abundance of love and the quickness of human sympathy.

I am often asked to send books to the blind, to mark playing-cards in Braille for them, or suggest other games which they can learn and thereby make the long days less wearisome. Last December I heard from a deaf girl who works early and late in a factory trying to earn a living. She wanted to enlist my services in getting books and magazines for a little circulating library, which, she hoped, would support herself and her aged mother more comfortably. I told the circumstances to a friend, and he repeated them at his club. Instantly several men took out their purses and gave him a little money to send the poor woman for Christmas. A lady in far-off Turkey wrote me about a little school for blind children which she was endeavoring to carry on, in addition to other work, with small means and little encouragement. I sent her letter to a Boston newspaper, and to my delight a looker-out for opportunities to do good sent her a contribution.

Almost every day I get a cheery letter from one who lies smiling, bright, patient and unembittered, on the rack of pain, or from one who performs the most uninteresting drudgery with joy; believing that it has its mysteries and its wonderful side. I love to send a word to those who have not yet learned what a good fight it is possible to make even when our best guns have been taken. No one is so maimed or imprisoned but God has a bit of work for him somewhere.

All this correspondence is my great pleasure, but it requires time and effort, and insures me—and two other people—against idleness!

#### HOPES TO MAKE HER NICHE OF THE WORLD GOOD

The urgent, stirring activity about me impresses me continually with the absolute necessity of work. I must make my niche of the world good and find out what things will grow where the sunshine never penetrates. The answer to my longing for usefulness is always clear and steady: "God in His infinite goodness has seen fit to make the flowers of the bitter-almond tree sweet. Take them in thine hand, scatter them in the barren places of the world, in the world of work, where the tumult of business deafens men and women to the music of their own hearts. Tell them that God has brought thee out of darkness, even the prison-house where was neither light nor sound of spoken word; and, behold, they shall be amazed, and marvel much at the miracle that has happened, and they shall know that love is indeed the greatest thing, since it hath wrought this miracle, and in that hour their hearts shall be made soft, and great tenderness shall come upon them, so that they cannot rest until all their fellowmen are free and happy. Yet a little while, and the night of ignorance, selfishness and pride fleeth, and behold, the day cometh, her wings, dipped in light which bringeth health and peace to the nations."

#### Finds it Profitable and Interesting

I beg to thank you for the paper you so kindly sent me. I find it profitable and interesting and will try to persuade our friends to send their subscriptions to you.

RICHARD T. THOMPSON.

OLATHE, KAN.

Mr. M. J. Madden, formerly teacher in the Belleville, Canada, School, is now a clerk in the Car Accountant's office of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.



## Down the New Jersey Coast to Egg Harbor

NEW JERSEY lays claim to being the greatest summer resort in the world. But it is the coast line rather than the inland towns that give the State the proud distinction. Starting at the Atlantic Highlands and following the coast as far as Sea Girt, there is almost one continuous unbroken line of summer cottages and a stranger would find it difficult to tell where one town begins and the other ends, for there is apparently no visible dividing line, so interwoven are they.

Leaving the State's Military Camping grounds the Manasquan river leads you away from the ocean until you come to Point Pleasant. Here the main road leads you inland again and you pass Lakewood, Toms River and Barnegat, because the coast between Point Pleasant and Atlantic City is almost a sandy waste, covered either by pine trees of stunted growth or by salt meadows, and broken here and there by inlets.

If you will consult the map you will find that beginning at Bay Head and running parallel with the coast almost as far as Atlantic City, is a narrow strip of land, broken only by the inlet of Barnegat Bay. The northern section is known as Island Beach and the Southern as Long Beach.

Nothing of importance is attached to these strips of land except that at Barnegat City (it is not a city and only has a few boarding houses) is a light house with a revolving tower that sends its powerful rays of light far out to sea, and in the Southern part of Long Beach is Beach Haven made famous as a refuge for Hay fever sufferers.

Further down is Atlantic City! Who has not heard of gay and salubrious Atlantic City? People from all over the world come here and that is why it is cosmopolitan. You pay ten cents for one of the pier privileges, get seated in one of the comfortable rockers near the board walk, light a cigar and as you smoke enjoy the panorama of moving, surging throngs on foot or in comfortable rolling chairs. But you soon weary of this and sigh for quieter scenes.

Further down you come to Ocean City and back of that Great Egg Harbor Bay. A sail of twenty-five miles up the Great Egg Harbor River brings you to Mays Landing—the home of ye Editor John Pennington Walker.

Mr. Walker occupies a roomy cottage on the river bank where with his family, he spends his vacation days. He has several boats on the river, among which is a fine naphtha launch, which he presented to his son Eldon, now a law student in

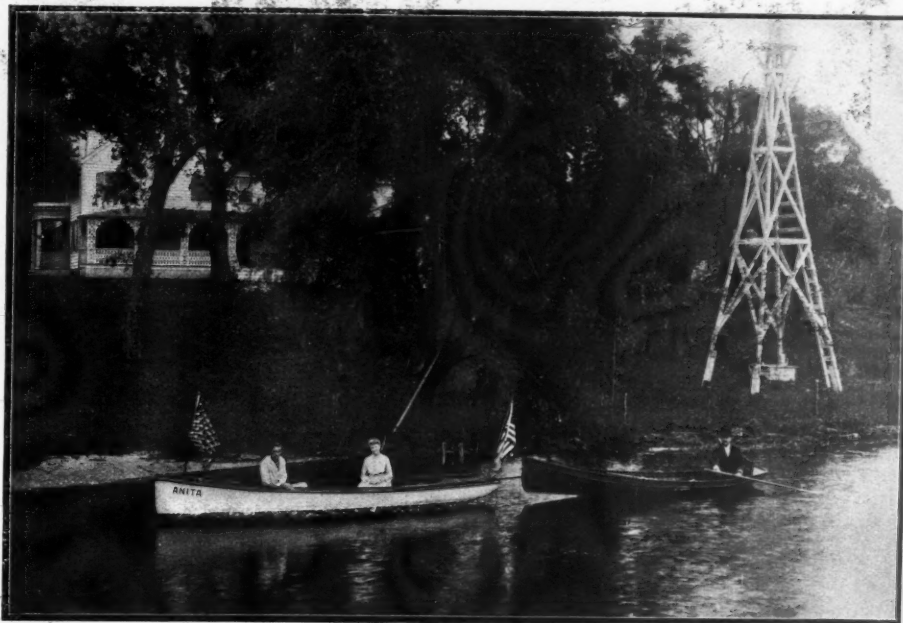


PHOTO BY PORTER

MR. WALKER AND HIS BOATS.

BRESEE ENG

Mrs. Walker and her son Eldon are in the launch. Mr. Walker can be seen in the row-boat. The house in the rear was occupied by them, a few seasons back, as their summer home—a delightful place.

the University of Pennsylvania. But Mr. Walker prefers the fine cedar row boat on account of the exercise it gives him.

To be a guest of Mr. Walker here is a great treat.

A trip down the river is one of the many treats he will give you and as "Anita" glides smoothly over the water he will point out to you the most interesting spots—summer schools and camps and summer homes of professors and scientists that dot the river banks. The waters of the river are so dark you inquire the reason and are told it is due to the Cedar swamps above, and that these waters are said to contain curative properties for certain bodily ailments. Here and there are great charcoal pits and cranberry bogs.

Now for a bit of history.

Mays Landing is a fine little town. It is the county seat of Atlantic County and was founded by George May in 1760 who opened a store for the supply of vessels putting in Great Egg Harbor. May was also a blacksmith and ship builder and built several schooners, some of which engaged in trade with the West Indies.

During the Revolution, American vessels sailed up the Great Egg Harbor River as far as Mays Landing and unloaded their cargoes of sugar and other necessities. The goods were taken across the country in wagons to places near the Delaware.

During the Revolution Nathan Pennington, of distinguished ancestry, came to Atlantic County. He was stationed at Chestnut Neck in charge of property captured from the enemy, and subsequently married Margaret, a daughter of Colonel Richard Westcoat. After the war he located at Mays Landing and engaged in ship building. The original Pennington Home, which is one of the oldest in the county is still standing on the river road overlooking Great Egg Harbor. The descendants of Nathan Pennington are quite numerous in Atlantic County, and some of them have achieved distinction. In Atlantic City they include Judge Allen B. Endicott, former Judge Joseph Thompson, Count clerk Lewis P. Scott and Dr. B. C. Pennington.

Other descendants are Rear Admiral M. F. Endicott, of Washington; Captain Lewis W. Pennington of Brooklyn and John Pennington Walker, Superintendent of the New Jersey School for the Deaf at Trenton.

Mr. Walker owns one thousand acres of pine land in Weymouth township and two miles away from the town is Walker's Forge—the scene of his boyhood days. It was founded by Lewis Walker about the year 1816. He came to New Jersey in 1811 and became one of the first superintendents for Joseph Ball and others of the Weymouth Iron works. When he resigned to establish a plant of his own at South River, he was succeeded by John Richards. He built a saw mill and iron forge and prospered for many years, employing in his coalings, mill and forges as many as one hundred hands.

He married Charlotte Pennington, of May's Landing, who was born April 25, 1872. They had five children: John P., b. February 8, 1820; d. March 26, 1853, who was the first sheriff of Atlantic County; George, who married Annette Hurst, and was the father of John Samuel, P.,



PHOTO BY PORTER

THE WALKER HOMESTEAD AT WALKER'S FORGE

BRESEE ENG

A short walk from the house is a large dam where power was obtained for running the forge. The house is built of sand-stone of a beautiful dark brown color. The interior has all the modern improvements and a telephone affords immediate connection with all the out buildings on the estate. The surrounding country affords endless pleasures to the sportsman, whether with rod and reel or gun.



PHOTO BY PORTER

INTERIOR OF OAK MOUNT CAMP

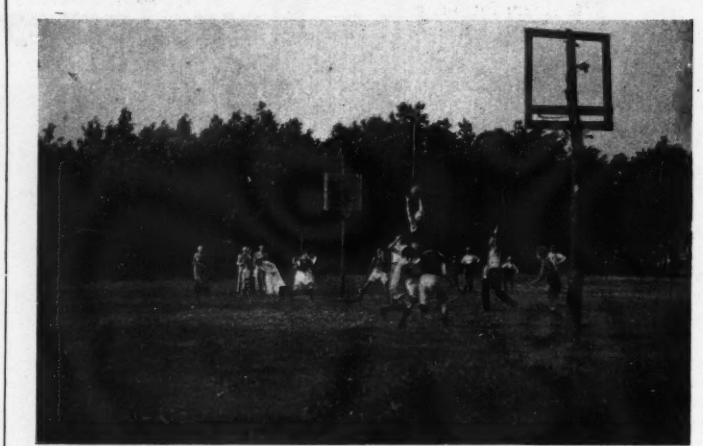


PHOTO BY PORTER

OUTDOOR BASKET-BALL AT OAK MOUNT CAMP.

and Emma; Joseph B., who married Mary Drummond, of Freehold, and had two children, both dead; Amelia, who married Joseph Humpheys and was the mother of two children, Mary and Lewis; and Rebecca, who became the second wife of Simon Hanthorne. John P., Samuel P., and Margaret, the children of George, are the only surviving members of the family. The estate is owned by John and the fine stone house shown in our illustration, built in more prosperous days, is his summer residence. But at the present time the house is tenanted by Mr. H. H. Baeder, a gentleman of large income, who runs the place as a sort of hobby. It is said that the first iron pipes used in Philadelphia in place of log aqueducts, were cast at Walker's Forge.

There are many beautiful inland streams and lakes in New Jersey that are little known.

Mr. Trevanion G. Cook, physical director of the Fanwood school, has selected Cookstown, N. J., for his annual summer school and camp. Early in the summer he went down there with one

of his deaf-mute pupils, chopped down pine trees, took them to a nearby saw mill, converted them into lumber and put up the camp which you see

in the picture. He laid out a basket ball court, base ball field and in due time the school was in full swing.



PHOTO BY G. F. MORGAN

SILENT WORKER ENG.

A LECTURE CLASS-POCONO PINES ASSEMBLY AND SUMMER SCHOOL.

With a short distance of the camp is a most beautiful lake called "Hauche Miche," where the boys spent many a pleasant afternoon fishing, bathing and boating. The camp was called "Oak Mount Camp and Summer School for Boys."

Mr. J. L. Johnson of the wood-working department of the New Jersey School secured a number of camping outfits from the State Arsenal and with a number of his Sunday school boys camped out at Isle Heights near Toms River. Because of the mosquitoes there they dubbed it "Camp Scratch."

The last picture, "a Lecture Class" in the woods, was furnished by Miss Bertha Bilbee of the sewing and dress-making department of the New Jersey School. The summer school is located in the Pocono Pines about ninety miles from Trenton, whither Miss Bilbee went for a few days respite during the summer.

G. S. P.

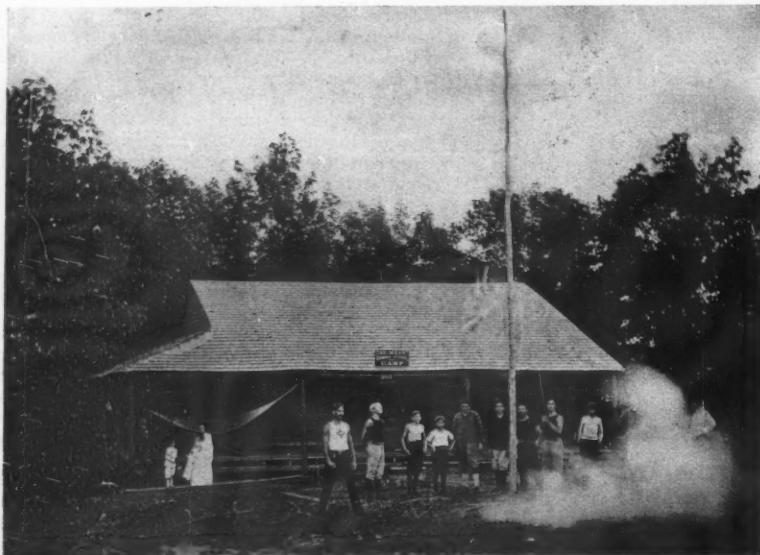
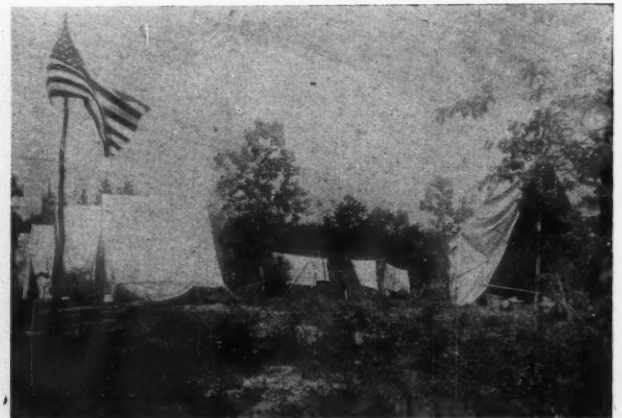


PHOTO BY PORTER

THE SUN-SET GUN AT OAK MOUNT CAMP.

BREKESE ENG.



CAMP SCRATCH

The camp is so-called because of the mosquitoes and sand-flies that infested the place, but a liberal use of punk and tobacco smoke at night kept the skeeters at a safe distance. We are sorry we could not reproduce here the campers in the act of scratching, but it is better imagined than pictured. We are inclined to think that when Mr. Johnson and his boys decide to camp out again they will go where mosquitoes are unknown.



# The Conference of Church Workers at Elmira, N. Y.

From *The Messenger of Hope*.

I AM sure your readers will be pleased to know something of the Conference of Church Workers among the deaf in the United States, which was held in Elmira, N. Y., on the 17th and 18th of this month. This Conference was called for the purpose of discussing ways and means to the more effectually carry on the work among the deaf. Since the work was founded by the late lamented Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet in 1848 eleven such conferences had been held, the places of meeting being Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Columbus, Chicago and other large cities. This was, therefore, the twelfth Conference, and it is not too much to say that by far it was the most successful of any of its predecessors. With one exception, the Rev. S. S. Searing, of Massachusetts, all the clerical missionaries in the country were present. We were cheered by the presence of the good Bishop of Central New York, in whose Diocese Elmira is located. Bishop Olmsted takes a personal interest in our work, so great in deed is his interest that he has learned and uses with some fluency the man-

chairman of the commission on Church Work among the deaf in the Central New York Diocese. Rev. Mr. Harding attended the Conference as a representative of this commission, which he organized a few years ago, and which is responsible for the salary of the deaf-mute missionary.

But to return to the Conference, besides those I have mentioned there were present the Rev. Harry Van Allen, Missionary to the Deaf of Albany and Central New York; Rev. C. O. Dantzer, Rector of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia; Rev. S. C. Smielau, Missionary to the Deaf of Western New York, Central Pennsylvania and Parrisbury; Rev. O. J. Whildin, Missionary to the Deaf of the South; Rev. A. W. Mann, Missionary to the Deaf of the Mid. Western Dioceses; Rev. John Chamberlain, Vicar of St. Ann's Church for the Deaf, New York City, and Rev. J. A. Cloud, Missionary to the Deaf of the Dioceses beyond the Mississippi.

It would take up too much space to describe in full the proceedings of the Conference. I shall, therefore, give merely a list of the questions that

Among the questions that came before the Conference were the following:

"How can the number of workers in the field be increased? Are there any portions of the country where there are openings for additional workers?"

"What are the precise limits of the fields of the various missionaries?"

"Cannot some plan be formulated for a general conference on deaf-mute missions, in which the Bishops, commissions and other responsible heads of the work shall take part?"

"Cannot something be done so as the more closely to identify the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity with our work, and to increase the offerings for deaf-mute missions on that day?"

"How far have recent changes in methods of instructing the deaf affected our work, and are any changes in or adaptations of our own methods necessary or probable in the future?"

"Shall the workers undertake to provide for the publication of a monthly periodical which shall be the official organ of the Conference?"

"What shall be done to discourage attempts to lower the standard of canonical requirements in the case of deaf-mute candidates for the ministry?"

"Cannot the clergy unite to make our work more generally known and understood?"

Resolutions in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, founder of Church Work among the Deaf, and of the late Rev. Job Turner, Missionary to the Deaf of the Southern Dioceses, were adopted by the Conference.

The Rev. C. O. Dantzer of All Souls' Church, Philadelphia, presided over the Conference, and Rev. Harry Van Allen acted as Secretary.

This completes my story of the Twelfth Conference of Church Workers, the most pleasant and profitable Conference ever held. It was my pleasure to bring before the Conference the action of the Diocesan Convention of North Carolina, held last May in St. Peter's Church, Charlotte. It will be recalled that the Convention passed a resolution, offered by the editor of the *Messenger of Hope*, recommending that the offerings at all the churches in the Diocese on that day be devoted to my work among the silent people. An uniform and widespread effort will be made to have all the Dioceses imitate North Carolina in this matter.

Now the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity occurs on Sept. 10th. I look forward to the coming year with brighter hopes than I have ever before entertained. Better work, more work, a greater number of souls brought to the Master, is what I shall make my duty and for which I shall not cease to pray.

Will not the clergy and lay people of the South come forward on the Twelfth Sunday, or upon any other day, and make possible the realization of these hopes and prayers?

Very sincerely,

Yours in Christ,

OLIVER J. WHILDIN,  
General Missionary.

There was a soft and pensive grace;  
A cast of thought upon her face  
That suited well the forehead high,  
The eyelash dark and downcast eye  
The mild expression spoke a mind  
In duty firm, composed, resign'd.

—Rokeby.

## Queen Alexandra's Deafness.

The Queen is, as all the world knows, slightly deaf. Her husband, children, and intimate friends take care to come close beside her, and so to direct their voices that Her Majesty should have the smallest possible difficulty in catching the sound. But it is with ordinary people that the trouble comes in. It is impossible to poke oneself close to the Royal ear; and it is not pleasant to shout aloud one's utterances. And so it comes to pass that much of the tide of everyday conversation passes unheard by the Queen. Perhaps it is this that has given Her Majesty that expression of appeal that is so often visible upon the gentle face. "She listens with her eyes," one of the princesses once remarked. "She always manages to hear when it is needful to understand other people's troubles."—*Deaf Times*.

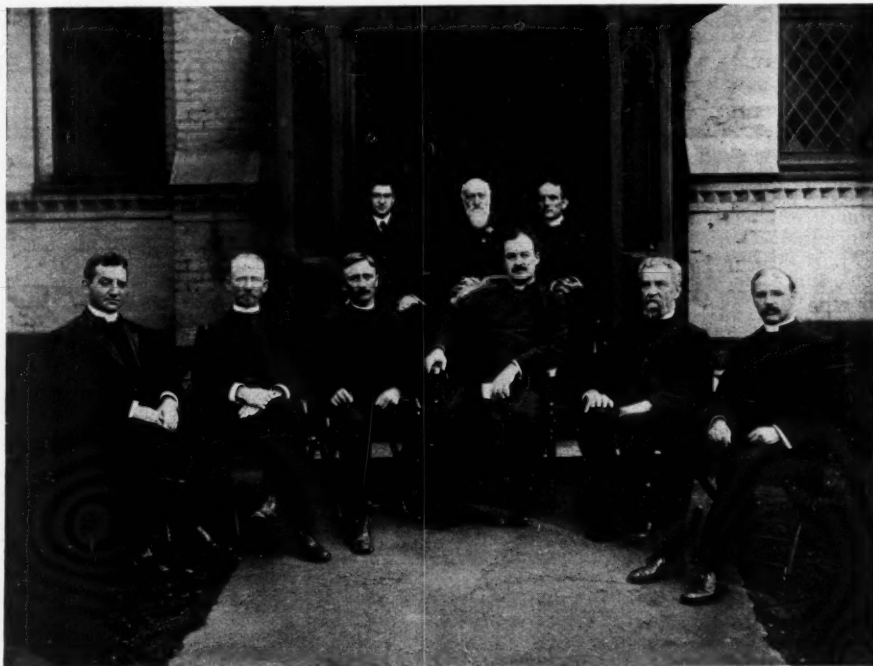


PHOTO BY FLICK

SILENT WORKER ENG

First three in rear, reading from left to right.—George F. Flick, B.S., Theological Student and candidate for Holy orders; The Rev. John Chamberlain, D.D., Vicar St. Ann's and General Manager New York Church Mission; The Rev. John Harding, rector Trinity, Utica, N. Y. and Chairman Commission on Church work in Central New York; The Rev. Franklin C. Smielau, B.A., General Missionary Central Pennsylvania, Harrisburg and Western New York; The Rev. James H. Cloud M.A., Minister St. Thomas, St. Louis, General Missionary in Western Diocese; The Rev. Harry Van Allen, M.A. General Missionary in Albany, Central New York and Vermont, Secretary of the Conference; The Rev. Charles O. Dantzer, M.A., Pastor All Souls, Philadelphia, Missionary in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, Chairman of the Conference; The Rev. A. W. Mann, M.A., General Missionary in the Midwest; The Rev. Oliver, J. Whildin, B.A., General Missionary in Southern Diocese.

ual alphabet of the deaf. The twenty-sixth Convention of the State Association of the Deaf of New York was in session in Elmira at the time and Bishop Olmsted was asked to make an address. He did so with his characteristic willingness, and instead of asking for the assistance of an interpreter as is usually done, he addressed the members, about two hundred in number, in their own language, the silent language of the deaf. The Bishop also addressed the Conference in the same way. I have always taken it for granted that the only way to fully understand a people and to fully enter into their life is to study their language. The progress of Church Work among the deaf would surely receive additional impetus if other Dioceses would only follow in the footsteps of Bishop Olmsted. The manual alphabet is not hard to learn—an hour's earnest study and a few days' practice is all that is necessary.

Another prominent participant in the proceedings of the Conference was the Rev. John R. Harding, rector of Trinity Church, Utica, N. Y., and

were presented for discussion. All of the questions received earnest and solicitous attention, and the recommendations made in the case of each were most important. How far these recommendations will affect the work in a practical way remains to be seen; however, judging from the unanimity and enthusiasm that prevailed respecting them the next Conference is bound to exhibit an abundance of fruition always hoped for but as yet not realized.

The Conference opened with a service of Evening Prayer in Grace Church. In the chancel were Bishop Olmsted, Rev. Arthur B. Rudd, rector, and Rev. A. W. Mann, the oldest of our deaf-mute missionaries. Rev. Harry Van Allen read the service, Rev. O. J. Whildin taking the lessons. The Conference sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Cloud of St. Louis. Following the last lesson Rev. C. O. Dantzer baptized a child of deaf-mute parents. The church was crowded with deaf-mutes and their friends.

## Convention of the New Brunswick Deaf-Mute Association.

THE first annual convention of the New Brunswick Deaf-Mute Association was held in the Young Men's Christian Association hall at Moncton on Monday and Tuesday, September 4th and 5th last. It was a successful meeting, though not so largely attended as it was expected to be.

On Sunday, September 3rd, three religious services were held. In the morning St. George's Episcopal Church was very kindly placed at the disposal of the association by Rector Hooper and his congregation for the Sunday morning service, which was conducted by Rev. S. Stanley Searing, Missionary for deaf-mutes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at 11 P.M. Mr. Searing delivered an impressive sermon on "Saul on the way to Damascus," and "the Pharisee and the Publican" and there was a celebration of the Holy Communion. The afternoon service was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 3 P.M., when Rev. Mr. Searing preached a sermon on "The Prodigal Son." Mr. Boal signed the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," Mr. Prince lectured on Seed Harvest and and Mr. Barnaby illustrated Peter before the Court.

On Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Searing preached to St. George's Church congregation on missions to deaf-mutes throughout the world. As the mutes were left to themselves in consequence they decided to have an evening service of their own at the hall. The service was opened with grace by Mr. Barnaby. Mr. Boal delivered a lengthy discourse on Divorce as condemned in the Scriptures. Mr. Prince addressed on the Tempest and Swine. Mr. Murray signed gracefully, "God so loved the world," which was the favorite text of the late Prof. J. Scott Hutton, M.A., of the Halifax Institution. Mr. Mackenzie mounted the platform calling upon the audience for a lady as speaker, followed by Mr. Boal who spoke on "Women and revivalists."

Then Mr. Mackenzie called on Miss Tufts to speak and her subject was "the Harvest," which was accepted favorably. Mr. Mackenzie acknowledging her as the first lady speaker of our association. He called for the best signer of the Lord's Prayer and Mr. Prince responded gracefully. This brought the impressive service to a close.

The convention opened in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at 9.30 A.M., Monday morning, with prayer, and Mayor Ryan addressed the mutes present, being interpreted by Rev. S. S. Searing, of Boston, as follows:

To the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Deaf Mute Association.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—On behalf of the City of Moncton, I beg to extend to the members of your Association a hearty welcome to our city. I can assure you that your efforts to relieve those who suffer under such severe disabilities as the deaf and dumb, have been duly appreciated by the people of this community, and that they will at all times be ready and willing to assist the association in the furtherance of the objects and purposes for which it exists. Uninstructed the deaf and dumb are most helpless and pitiable beings, but with the instruction and education, which is now available for them, they are placed almost on a par with other persons not thus afflicted, and are thus enabled to take an active part in many lines of life from which they were formerly absolutely excluded.

I trust that your present meeting may prove successful in every way and that you will enjoy your visit to this city, in which you are, by one and all, regarded as most welcome guests.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JAMES T. RYAN,  
Mayor of the City of Moncton.

The Mayor was warmly applauded by the mutes present for his words of welcome as he was leaving the hall. President Boal interpreted the Mayor's address as Rev. Mr. Searing was retiring after being thanked for his service as interpreter. The President took up the question of recreating the Association a Maritime one with Nova Scotia. This motion was adopted by an unanimous vote, and it was decided that the association formed with Nova Scotia shall be known as "The Maritime Deaf-Mute Association." The President read the constitution of the new Maritime Association, which was accepted by the mutes present. The Roll of Membership is as follows:

Mr. Geo. S. Mackenzie, Moncton.  
Mr. Wm. J. Murray, Moncton.  
Mr. Jas. C. Avard, Moncton.  
Mr. Wm. W. Doyden, Moncton.  
Miss Minnie Knight, Moncton.



GEO. L. MACKENZIE.  
President.

Miss Ada Tufts, Moncton.  
Mr. Stephen J. Doherty, St. John.  
Mr. Wm. Baillie, St. John.  
Mr. E. E. Prince, St. John.  
Mr. W. O. Barnaby, St. John.  
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Renneck, St. John.  
Mr. and Mrs. James Hodges, Slackville.  
Mr. Maurice S. Blake, Hillsboro.  
Mr. Murray McMackin, Turtle Creek.  
Mr. F. J. T. Boal, Sussex.  
Mr. Elderkin Allen, Amherst.  
Mr. Bradley D. Branch, Amherst.  
Miss A. T. Smith, Shenstone.  
Miss Laura McLeod, Pugwash.  
Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Victoria.  
Mrs. Laughlin McKay, Marysville.  
Though Misses Martha Dickie and Lena Logan, of St. John, were not present at the Convention, they were permitted to membership by proxy. The following were elected honorary members: Mayor James T. Ryan, Moncton.  
Rev. S. S. Searing, Boston.  
J. M. Herrett, Petitcodiac.  
President Boal, as acting secretary read the minutes of the last convention which was accepted as correct. He appointed a committee on nominations and resolutions, Messrs. Baillie, Dryden, Prince, Murray and Barnaby.

Mr. J. M. Herrett thanked the members for electing him an honorary member. The meeting adjourned till 2 P.M., when Mr. Prince photographed the assembled group.

The president opened the afternoon session by saying that it afforded him great pleasure to meet once more at the annual meeting, and gave an address on his rule of the past year. He said it was his desire to make the association a Maritime one; that it must co-operate to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Halifax School for the education of the deaf and dumb in 1907. Nearly all educated deaf in the three provinces owe their education to a deaf and dumb girl of twelve years of age who was under the instruction of Mr. George Tait, a graduate of the Glasgow School, who happened to visit his uncle at Halifax in 1855, just fifty years ago, which resulted in the establishment of the Halifax Institution two years later. Deaf marriages are not liable to result in deaf offspring, but deaf couples born deaf having deaf relatives are most likely to have deaf children. There are about fifteen married deaf couples in the province, nearly all of whom have hearing children except one that is deaf. One deaf couple that has one or more deaf children is not different from any hearing couple who happens to have a child born deaf. The deaf schools are not charitable institutions but places of learning. Every deaf adult of three provinces should be a member of this association.

Treasurer Avard gave his report.

The president explained why the word "sec

and" on the badges was termed *First Annual*. The meeting of the deaf-mutes at St. John, last fall, was for the purpose of organizing a provincial association and the second meeting is the first annual convention of the association. When a child is born it is in its first year, but it would be one year old when its first birthday comes. So it is with this association.

As acting secretary he read a Nova Scotian's letter on two subjects, viz; the need of a missionary amongst the deaf of three provinces, and also the advisability of forming an employment bureau. The choosing of a place for the next meeting resulted in Truro, the railway town of Nova Scotia.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Geo. S. Mackenzie, Moncton.

Vice-President—Wm. Baillie, St. John.

Secretary—F. J. Boal, Sussex.

Treasurer—Wm. J. Murray, Moncton.

Messrs. Avard and Dryden, of Moncton, Doherty, of St. John, and Allen, of Amherst, were chosen from the audience to constitute the Board of Directors with the above officers. Refreshments were served with story telling till 10 P.M., when the meeting was closed with the Lord's Prayer by Mr. Prince.

The second day of the convention opened at 10 P.M., Tuesday morning, when the retiring president introduces the new president, Mr. Mackenzie, to the members present. The new president gave an address on his future rule.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

*Resolved*, That thanks be extended to the Y. M. C. A. for the free use of their hall and gas-light; the ex-officers for their duty; to the interpreter for interpreting the mayor's address; to the papers for publication; to the party for assistance; to the mayor for his presence to open the convention with an address; to the speakers and to the reporters for their services.

The retiring president read a paper on the combined method of educating the deaf. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Maritime Deaf-Mute Association, have firm belief that the combined method is the best and most helpful one for the deaf of all degrees of mental capacity. A system of education combining the oral method with the use of signs is most suited to the greater number of deaf. By all means teach a deaf child to speak and read the lips of speakers, but do not confine him to that alone. The mere motion of the lips could not reach the hearts of deaf-mutes as the sign-language can. Confining the child to the pure-oral or German method, causes waste of a good deaf of time in his education. Prohibiting him the use of the manual alphabet and sign-language in his education is like prohibiting the child the right of the street and freedom of the beautiful park. Deaf children have a language of their own when they meet at school, and are given the benefit of the sign-language in their education. The facts have shown that the combined method is the most beneficial to the deaf in their education. The sign-language is the only means of giving them a full enjoyment of public religious service. We believe in the beneficial combined method.

*Resolved*, That to be qualified for the position of a teacher of the deaf, the applicant, or candidate, should be thoroughly educated, experienced in the use of the Manual Alphabet and well acquainted with the beneficial sign-language of the deaf.

The Convention closed with prayer at 11 A.M., in order to allow the members time to go to see the famous "bore" or tidal wave rolling up the Petitcodiac river that empties into the extremity of the Bay of Fundy, the largest bay in the world.

It was the pleasure of the association to have among them, Miss Emma Scott, of St. John and Mr. Clifford Black, of Middle Sackville, one of the first pupils of the Halifax Institution, established in 1857, though not a member of this association. The first deaf-mute pupil in Canada at Halifax was Mary Fletcher in 1855, whose wish to have other deaf and dumb children come and be educated with her led to the establishment of the Halifax Institution two years later. She became a day pupil of the Institution, but fell a victim of diphtheria. She was one of Mr. Black's old school-mates and a very pretty girl. B.

Mr. Fred Bridgen, of Toronto, Canada, gave a magic lantern entertainment to about twenty-five deaf-mutes in the Young Men's Christian Association building London, Ont., Saturday evening, October 14th last. The following day, (Sunday) services were held for their benefit at the same place, Mr. Bridgen conducting.



## With the Silent Workers

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

MY FRIEND, the "Notes and Queries Man" of the *Tablet*, was able to nearly fill his column in the last issue of that excellent little paper, with paragraphs made up from SILENT WORKER'S Morganton story, but without any credit, alas!

Dr. James S. Smith, owing to Superintendent Tate's illness, is acting head of Minnesota's great school at Faribault. Dr. Smith is a capable man whom I hope to see regularly at the helm of some school some day.

Mr. Arthur G. Mashburn, the new head of the Arkansas School, is one of the younger men who are going to make bright records in future. The coming of men like Mr. Driggs, Mr. Mashburn, Mr. Gruver and Mr. Gillette, is an instance of the present day tendency for young men to get to the front.

Editor Hecker of the *Hoosier* says editorially:

"Last year we expressed the opinion that the sign-language is deteriorating. We still think so."

Tut! Tut!

The *Deaf American* has an interesting feature in its "B B" column (probable meaning of "B B" is "Benign Berg"), though it may be our old contemporary, F. P. Gibson of Chicago. If it was not for his flattering personal mention of certain persons, I would commend it even stronger.

At one of the conventions of the Deaf, this summer, some of the papers were read orally by deaf members who retain spoken speech to such perfect degree that they can address an assemblage by spoken speech, while the authors did the signing.

After one of these occasions, when the body had adjourned, a deaf young woman, having a hearing friend with her, came up to one of the authors of a paper and the following conversation ensued:

(Young lady) "My friend wants me to explain that she wasn't laughing at you when you read your paper!"

(Young man) "I hadn't noticed that she laughed at all, so why the explanation?"

(Young lady) "Oh! she thought you saw it—she says she is sorry she mentioned it at all, but what made her laugh was the funny remarks the other deaf man made, and his "asides," and even though she knew you didn't hear, it seemed so funny for him to do it in your presence. Young man blushes violently and—thought.

Now it's a very common incident—this thoughtlessness at times, and meanness always, for hearing people to make remarks at the expense of deaf people, which they would not dare to if the victims were not deaf, but for one deaf man to make another cheap, both standing on the platform of an association in an assemblage as an evidence of the Deaf joining hands to help each other, is not an edifying spectacle and the few hearing people present were able to, and no doubt did, judge for themselves which of the two were the cheapest victims of a cheap opportunity.

The anniversaries of the birth of Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Dr. Harvey Prindle Peet and Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, all fall on Sunday this year.

That Home for the Deaf in Pennsylvania ought to be the most successful of all, since the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of the Deaf has put all its eggs in one basket.

To an old Pennsylvanian who reads the reports of the meetings as held nowadays, there's just a tinge of regret that all other issues have been lost sight of. Perhaps it's as well, and now

that State aid is sure to come, the Association can spread itself as it did in days of yore.

New York's Association met at Elmira last summer and though not large as numbers go, the attendance was good—though mostly New York city people attended—about ten in all, the rest of the delegates being made up of people who lived near by. There were present most all of the clergy working among the deaf, and they held a conference that seemed to help them.

Some of these good men are martyrs to the slavery of dress. The first clergyman out of the hotel on his way to Church wore a silk hat and the second a full sized frock coat—and the day was a blistering mid-August scorcher when negligence is all too heavy.

Odd thing happened on the run from Geneva to Corning to a party of six deaf people en route to Elmira. The morning papers of that day announced that car-load lots of insane people were being transferred from Brooklyn to a point up the state and other occupants of the smoking car read the paragraphs and then gave knowing looks to fellow passengers with knowing winks, accompanied by attendant nods of the heads in the direction of the six animated deaf people who were using signs at the usual great rate.

### NEW YORK.

The proceedings of the St. Louis Congress are out in book form, and make an interesting volume and to those who were present, especially the book, is perhaps the very best memento of that greatest of all gatherings of the American Deaf.

On opening the book the classic features of George W. Veditz gaze at you in a way to make you feel you'd like to meet the original face to face again, and presently, too.

The Artist has put an American Eagle in a circle right under Prof. George Washington Veditz, and said eagle is flying right at Prof. G. W. V.'s top coat button in a menacing manner.

By the way, pains are taken to state who executed the half-tone embellishments, but no credits are given the originators the photographers.

Three of those whose half-tones grace the book were not present at the meeting at all.

Considering how scattered the Committee on printing the proceedings are, the work is splendidly done if we may except the work of the proof reader. Some of the proper names on the "Roll of Honor" are bad slips.

E. A. Hodgson appears as Edwin A. Hodgenson and another New York shining light whose proper name is T. A. Froehlich, comes out as F. A. Frolick—that's pretty near what his name means when translated into English, however.

B. R. Allabough gets off as Allanbaugh and in other places than the "Roll" the types make funny breaks. All "types" do—its characteristic.

Even that carefully edited paper, The *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, announced the other day that Rev. J. H. Cloud was going to lecture on "Some Famous Hymns," when it was Hymns the renowned and esteemed St. Louis clergyman was to talk about.

A recent change in journalistic circles puts George C. Sawyer in charge of the *Journal's* New England Bureau, while Harry C. White takes the place vacated by Sawyer on the *Register's* staff.

Two such keen news-hunters active will make both those papers much more sought after than ever.

Our residents have a busy and interesting round of entertainments in store for the winter. The three congregations that have organizations of the Deaf, St. Francis Xavier, St. Ann's and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian all have fixed social and literary events at frequent recurring periods.

The League of Elect Surds decided at its October meeting to hold a Ball and give an entertainment in connection with it, at Colonial Hall on January

27th, 1906, and they hold their annual New Year Feast, with only the members participating.

The Union League of Deaf-Mutes selected Felix A. Simonson as Chairman of the Committee to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the League's beginning, and he and his confreres have engaged the large Lexington Avenue Opera House for Thursday evening, January 4th, for a reception and an exhibition of moving pictures. Admission is seventy cents and beautiful souvenirs will be given to all who attend.

The League is also getting up a history of the club which will appear in Souvenir Journal form.

On December 7th, 8th and 9th, a fair will be held at St. Ann's Church for the Parish House Memorial and a season ticket costs only fifteen cents. Miss Gertrude Turner is Chairman and intended donations can be sent to her at 173 Amity street, Brooklyn.

What is announced as a Unique and Unusual Hallowe'en Party, will be given at the Guild room on Saturday evening, October 28th.

The Brooklyn Club will hold its usual Masque Ball during the winter, and the Brooklyn Guild has frequent entertainments.

Over in New Jersey, the Newark Society always spreads itself two or three times each winter with entertainment for the fun-loving, and they always draw a number of New Yorkers.

Thompson and Dundy have taken off "The Raiders" and substituted "The Romance of An Indian Princess," but the Yankee Circus in Mars" is still the main feature of the show. It is practically all spectacle—circus and vaudeville acts of the highest class only are engaged, and all are novelties.

The deaf man misses nothing practically, for it is all action and but few spoken words, very few songs are introduced.

In the new spectacle there are plunging elephants as well as plunging horses, and no matter how often you go, there will always be something new to marvel at.

A. L. PACH.

### TAKE COURAGE.

When your heart contains a message  
Make it bright and make it clear,  
If it's new and if it's "catchy"  
Men will listen, never fear;  
In the world of living poets  
Purity's the one great need;  
If there's light, or love, or beauty  
In your poems, men will heed.

If your pen can sometimes offer  
What may aid the cause of Right;  
If your heart has Truth within it  
That may lend the world more light;  
If love's fire is in your spirit  
And the passion to create  
When you feel it, when you know it,  
Set to labor, do not wait,  
Go about it with a purpose  
That will conquer Time and Fate.

Do you answer to my pleading,  
Life can offer nothing new;  
True indeed, but good thing's needing  
Bear repeating o'er and o'er,  
Just be sure you tell them better  
Than they e'er were told before.  
Do not make the fact a shelter  
That the changes have been rung,  
For men are but babes in progress  
And the world as yet is young,  
So the future may hold sweeter  
Songs than ever have been sung.

Yet there's other means of telling  
Than by pen or tongue your dreams,  
There's the painter's brush and easel,  
There's the sculptor's boundless realms.  
Should you have no gift for either  
Do not deem your life is vain,  
Be a worker, for by actions  
Men may oft to heights attain;  
Make pure deeds your interpreter  
They will make your meaning plain.

GERTRUDE M. DOWNEY.



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GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to  
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THERE is decided all-round improvement in most of the school papers, this fall.

### A Very Different Thing

ALACK! that there should be so many looking for positions, now-a-days, who are not looking for work.

### Friend After Friend

TO THE necrology of the year there have been added, during the past month, the names of Dr. J. S. Noyes and Rev. I. Eddy, the former for thirty years the principal of the Minnesota School for the deaf, the latter for almost five decades a teacher of the deaf, during most of the time in the Kentucky School. Both had most worthily fulfilled the duties of their respective positions, and, at a ripe old age have been garnered.

### Stop, Look, Listen

It seems impossible to tell the story too often. It is one of those tales that has been shouted from the housetop ever since the world began, that has appeared (substituting chariot-way for railroad) a myriad of times upon the papyrus of Egypt, and that has taken up daily space in every paper since the time of the Pharaohs, but that has, alas! been one of those things that have, metaphorically speaking, ever gone into one ear of the deaf and out of the other. It will do no harm to repeat it, and right here on the threshold of a new term is a good time:—"Milton Robb, a deaf-mute, was struck and instantly killed this morning by Train No. 4. (night express) on the Alleghany Valley Road. The accident occurred at the upper end of Rosston, and death must have resulted instantly. The body was found by Mr. Phillips, of Rosston, a former conductor on the valley. The Kittanning Round train crew brought the remains to the Kittanning depot and the crew stated the body was still warm when they picked it up. The unfortunate man was a carpenter, and was on his way to the glass works at Ford City where he was employed, and was evidently walking on the south bound track.

Being a mute he could not hear the train, and the fog being so exceedingly heavy he could not see it until the monster engine was upon him. It was evident he was walking on the ends of the ties and that the side of the locomotive struck him, for he was hurled many feet into a wagon roadway and his bones were broken by the concussion. The deceased was born near Brick Church, this county, and was about forty-two years old and a nephew of J. W. King, Esq., one of our most prominent lawyers. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia School for Deaf-Mutes. His wife was Miss Mary Sloan, of Atwood, and with two sons, aged nine and six years, respectively, mourn their great loss. The family lived in Rosston for two years."

The same old story, simply changing the names. Can any one account for the strange fatuity that leads the deaf one to the middle of a rail-road track just as the train is coming along? The supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a recent ruling, said it was incumbent upon everyone approaching a rail-road to "stop, look and listen." With the danger so greatly increased by the absence of hearing, is it not at least as incumbent upon the deaf; only in the place of listening, they might "look" twice.

### The Teacher's Retirement Fund.

THE following letter from Miss Elizabeth Allen, Secretary of the Teacher's Retirement Fund, fully explains itself, and is submitted together with the "questionnaire," to our readers as having important bearing upon the welfare of teachers of the deaf, as well as upon those of hearing children:—

1217 Garden Street, HOBOKEN, N. J.,  
September 29, 1905.

To the Editor,

SIR:—Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, a Commission of Inquiry has been appointed to study the whole question of teachers' annuity and pension systems in the United States (with the view of strengthening our New Jersey plan) and to report at the December meeting of the Association. In connection with this study, the undersigned has undertaken to discover what has been accomplished along these lines. It is intended to embody the findings of our Commission in a report (which will be at the disposal of educators generally) to be issued immediately after January 1st, and which it is expected will cover everything that has been achieved in this direction—whether State, Municipal, or Mutual. We hope, also, to include a review of what has been done in Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany. To make our investigation really thorough, we propose to study the failures as carefully as the successes.

On the questions involved, we wish to evoke the broadest possible expression of opinion, and to this end we bespeak your kindly co-operation by giving space in your esteemed journal to this letter, our questionnaire, and the synopsis of the New Jersey law.

Your readers are earnestly requested to reply to the questionnaire, by query numbers; to ask questions of us, to make suggestions. Correspondence is cordially invited with any who are interested in the subject.

Your co-operation will be made doubly valuable, if you will editorially call the attention of your readers to this matter, giving your views thereon; and if you will be so good as to mail me a copy of any issues of your paper containing comments on this subject, you will greatly assist our study.

With thanks in anticipation, I am,

Very sincerely,

ELIZABETH A. ALLEN,  
Secretary.

### QUESTIONNAIRE IN REGARD TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' RETIREMENT ANNUITY AND PENSION SYSTEMS.

1. Do you believe in the principle of a retirement annuity or pension system for aged and invalided public school teachers?
2. Will you kindly state, briefly, your reasons *pro* or *con*?

3. Who, in your opinion, is the greater beneficiary of a retirement annuity system that relieves the schools of teachers of impaired efficiency? Is it the schools—i. e., the people, the State, the community—or the teachers themselves? Your reasons.
4. Should the pension fund be provided by the teachers, or the State, or the school district? In other words, ought the fund to be a charge upon the teachers, or upon the people at large? Or should it be contributed by both teachers and people?
5. Who should be eligible to membership in such a fund? (This question does not mean, who should be eligible to pension or annuity? which matter is dealt with under queries 8-15, but what superintendents, supervisors, teachers, teacher-clerks, etc., ought to be privileged to join the Fund?)
6. Should membership in the fund be voluntary, or ought it to be compulsory on all teachers; including superintendents, assistant superintendents, supervisors, special teachers and teacher-clerks?
7. What percentage of salary ought members to contribute?
8. How should amount of annuity be regulated? What ought to be its amount? Fixed by what standards? What minimum? What maximum?
9. On what conditions ought annuity to be granted? For disability? For age? For period of teaching service? For age and teaching service combined? etc.
10. Should a minimum of service combined with mental or physical incapacity (to teach? to earn a sufficient livelihood?) be conditions precedent to retirement on annuity?
11. "Ought the rules to permit a teacher to be retired on annuity on his or her demand after a specified term of service? or at a certain age combined with a certain term of service? If so, what should these ages and terms of service be:—  
For men?  
For women?
12. Should retirement for age be compulsory? If so at what age, and conditioned on what term of service:—  
For men?  
For women?
13. Or, ought disability to be a condition in all cases?
14. Should retirement on annuity be voluntary or compulsory?
15. If in some cases voluntary, and in others compulsory, name the circumstances that ought to govern either method.
16. Do you favor a retirement system (as in New Jersey) applying to every public school teacher in the State; or a system for teachers in certain cities, or cities of a certain class?
17. If you favor the latter system, what provision is to be made for aged and invalided country teachers? How are the country schools to be relieved of instructors who, by reason of age or infirmity, are no longer able to render efficient service?

Kindly answer the foregoing questions by number, and send reply to (Miss) Elizabeth A. Allen, Secretary; 1217 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J. As the period is brief in which our report must be prepared, an early compliance with our request will be greatly appreciated.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW JERSEY PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND LAW—ENACTED MARCH 11TH, 1896; FIRST ANNUITY GRANTED DECEMBER 3RD, 1897.

Title.—"The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund." Administration, A Board consisting of three members of the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent, and three teachers elected by the State Teachers' Association. The State Treasurer is, ex-officio, Treasurer. Membership is voluntary for any superintendent, supervisor, principal, teacher or teacher-clerk in the public or State schools of New Jersey. Dues are reserved from each salary payment and remitted monthly to the State Treasurer:— They are, (1) All New Jersey teachers were given a certain time to join on a salary-deduction of



one per cent.; (2) At present those who have taught not more than a total of ten years may join for one per cent.; (3) Persons joining now who have served more than ten and less than fifteen years must pay two per cent.; (4) Those who have taught fifteen years or more must pass a satisfactory medical examination before they may join on the two per cent. basis. *The Law permits the Fund to be augmented by donation, legacy, gift bequest, devise or otherwise. Annuities are half pay* (minimum \$250, maximum \$600; less one cent reserved for the Fund), subject to a pro rata reduction if at any time there shall not be sufficient funds on hand to pay in full, and are granted on disability after not less than twenty years' teaching in New Jersey. Before any annuity may be drawn, the beneficiary must have paid into the Fund an amount equal to at least 20 per cent of one year's average salary for the last five years. Members whose applications for annuity have been granted by the Trustees may make up the balance due in one payment. *Any member who shall honorably resign from teaching in New Jersey, except as an annuitant, after contributing to the Fund five years or more, may draw out one half of the amount paid into the Fund without interest.*

One Hundred and nine annuities have been granted (19 men and 90 women) to whom have been paid benefits amounting to \$93,754.00; while a net surplus of \$85,000.00 has been accumulated, which, the teachers are trying to raise to \$100,000.00 before January 1st.

The effort to relieve the old age of the teacher of its usual burden of poverty is a most commendable one, and one that should appeal to every one interested in the education of youth. The question is how best to do it. The Retirement Fund of our state is yet in its infancy. It has done much good but is doubtless capable of improvement. To perfect it is Miss Allen's hope, and in her efforts in this direction she should receive the whole hearted co-operation of every one interested in educational work.

#### The Trail of the Serpent

THE usual trail of broken legs, smashed noses, splintered jaws, concussions of the brain, hernias, strained ligaments, and death, is this fall following in the wake of the foot-ball season. The protest of the nation has gone up, but the Moloch sits relentless and immovable. The kindly interposition of the President, itself, has been futile, and it now remains for the parents, who value the lives and happiness of their boys, themselves to act as did the parents of the young men, at a nearby university, a few days ago, and compel their boys to leave the scene of what the Battling Nelson calls "such slaughter."

#### Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre

Patrons of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, who have been most enthusiastic in their appreciation of the great all-star company of famous players which Mr. Proctor has installed, are looking forward with unusual interest to the presentation, on Oct. 23, on this historic stage of an elaborate revival of "The School for Scandal." It is doubtful if a happier choice could have been made to display the various talents of Mr. Proctor's great company. It is a foregone conclusion that Amelia Bingham, who made such a hit in the Proctor revival of "In the Palace of the King," will make an ideal Lady Teazle, Isabelle Evesson playing the part at the Tuesday, Thursday and Friday matinees. Charles Richman's superb Charles Surface is so well known through his admirable performance with Miss Ada Reham that it is unnecessary to comment upon it further. J. H. Gilmour, as Joseph Surface; Edward Lyons, world-famed in the part of Sir Peter, will play it again. Robert Cummings will be Sir Oliver; Charles Abbe will play Moses; Gerald Griffin, Crabtree Arthur Shaw, Snake; Geoffrey Stein, Sir Benj. Backbite; George Howell, Rowley, and H. Dudley Hawley, Careless. That dainty little ingenue, Frances Starr, will be the Maria, while Lila Vane will have an excellent opportunity to display her ability in the part of Lady Sneerwell. This company is without a doubt the best permanent organization ever gathered together. The productions are elaborate and the plays the best. Yet Mr. Proctor maintains his prices, the best seats in the orchestra being \$1.00, 75c. and 50c., and no higher, and the daily matinees 25c. and 50c. No wonder that this Proctor house is packed to the doors at every performance.

## School and City

Old Jack Frost is working sad havoc.

But a little while until the Christmas holidays.

Louisa Duer is promised a watch for Christmas.

Mr. Murray has already looked over his snow plough.

The rain and blow of Friday left our trees almost denuded.

Mrs. Leaming was the guest of little Miss Lilian on the 25th.

The father of Reno Bice is very ill, and his recovery is despaired of.

Master Otis C. Harrison is the school baby, but he is developing rapidly.

Our library is growing fast and we will soon have all available space full.

Florence Bennett says she is "fifty" years old. There must be some mistake.

Master Joseph Adlon is rapidly filling the drawing book which was presented to him by Mr. Walker, last month.

Clema Meleg received a letter from Minnie Walsh a few days ago. It stated that Minnie was in the best of health.

Thanksgiving is close at hand and already a large number of boxes are promised. Pupils will not be allowed to go home.

Quite a number of pupils have finished reading their first book, since their arrival, some are on their third and fourth.

The wood-working department appears to be just the place for Master Golden. He is already doing good work there.

The prettiest boats in the world are those sold by Mr. Oacar Grief, of New York, at least that is what Master Alfred thinks.

A good sized party of the boys take a mile run around the grounds, as soon as dressed in the morning, weather permitting.

The number of letters we receive Mondays is double those of any other day, Sunday giving parents the coveted time to write.

Our chestnutting parties this fall have only been



PHOTO BY PORTER

THE ADVANCED CLASS—MR. B. H. SHARP, TEACHER.

Everett Dunn is "getting a big boy now." He was ten years old on the 25th.

Albert Neger was the happy recipient of a visit from his father, the latter part of last week.

The basket-ball season is open with us, and already several interesting games have been played.

Clara Breese received a great big box, almost as large as herself, from her Mamma, a few days ago.

Wm. Waterbury and Frank Winter, former pupils of our school, dropped in to see us Sunday a week.

Baby Otis Harrison is never still, and we would hate to follow him through the weary miles he reels off each day.

DeWitt Staats went to Philadelphia with Miss Galbreath on Saturday, spending most of the day in the park.

We have almost daily visitors from the Model and Normal Schools, who take a great interest in our methods.

We have reaped quite a harvest of chestnuts and English walnuts, and there are yet a considerable number on the trees.

partially successful, the "high bag" thus far not being more than two or three quarts.

Walter Hedden and Mark Thorn both had a birthday on Saturday last. Each passed the fourteenth milestone on the journey of life.

Annie Bissett was the last of the girls to arrive. Her father, who had been for weeks very sick with the typhoid fever, died on the 10th of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, of Brooklyn, dined with Helen Harrison on the 24th ult., and in the afternoon visited the buildings and grounds with her.

The Italian population of our state is represented in the incoming class, by Vito Dondiego of this city and Angelo Avallone of West Hoboken.

Anna Robinson and Ida Keator look like twin sisters. Both are new arrivals, but they have settled down to school life already and seem most content.

Mrs. Myers, Miss Dellicker and Miss Wood spent Saturday a week with Mrs. Judge Hoffman, nee Miss Bunting, and report having had a most enjoyable day.

A twenty foot swing has been put up for the boys, on one of the large oaks in the lower yard. It is constantly in use and a source of great pleasure.

## School and City.

*Continued.*

Mr. Colberg, papa of Charley and Hildur, has a new fishing boat of which he is very proud. His little ones are just as proud of it and they can tell you all about it.

There are probably no two pupils in the school taking a greater interest in their studies or making more rapid strides in them this fall than Wm. Stocker and Clarence Spencer.

Mr. Sharp, Miss Wood and Miss Dellicker's classes each have twenty pupils in them. During the second and third periods, however, they are reduced to half that number, the other half going to the Industrial Department.

A splendid barrel of greening apples, presented by Mr. John McClay, father of Master Andrew McClay, was one of the glad surprises of the month, and they were thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Every available bed is now occupied on the boys' side and an overflow of four is sleeping in the Infirmary. In the event of anything contagious over there, we'd be in a fix indeed.

Everybody is anxious for another trip to Philadelphia, and, if a vote were taken on the direction of the next Nature Study run, the vast majority would doubtless be for "down the Delaware."

On Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., the Rev. Dr. Webber lectured to us on Egypt, giving the manners and customs of the remarkable people there and a little outline of its long history.

The boys have a new professional foot-ball. They do not have any regular games, but just romp with it on the lawns, thus getting lots of exercise out of it, without encountering the dangers of the game.

When Mrs. Houseworth called to see Grace, on Friday, she brought with her a bouquet that was "as pretty as a picture." We put it out on the tabouret in the centre corridor, where it has since been a pleasure to everybody.

Although usually regarded as one of the most amiable and humble of our school mates, Clema Meleg the other day, developed a well-defined piece of proud flesh on one of her toes. It was promptly removed by the nurse.

Master Charles Dobbins came pretty near meeting with a serious accident the other morning. While alighting from a street car a pony, attached to a small cart, struck him; but his mother who was with him, succeeded in rescuing him before he was badly hurt.

The jollification on Halloween was one of the finest we have had in many a day. All our old-time games were indulged in, and the refreshments were fine. The masks and costumes were mostly comical and little and big and old and young, all had a most merry evening.

Joseph Aldon, Arthur Blake, Willie Seissenschmidt and Frank Hoppaugh are making especially rapid improvement in their lip-reading. They appreciate fully the value of it, and, if they continue to try as they have of late, will soon be the best lip-readers in the school.

The last of our little girls to arrive is Muriel Bloodgood. She brings with her the biggest, prettiest blue-eyed doll you ever saw, one that sleeps without crying when laid down, that sits when placed without a murmur, and one that keeps its clothing nicer than any little girl we have. It sits in the office at present and Muriel visits it every day.

Mr. Walker made a flying trip to Lansdale, Pa., on the morning of the 26th to attend to a matter of business for Mr. John C. Detweiler, who is living on a large farm near that place. Mr. Detweiler has, as his assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Simon McCurdy, Mr. John Cox, and a middle aged woman all deaf, and, judging from the amount of potatoes, corn, and other farm produce he has this fall, he is making a decided success of his farming. Mr. Detweiler appears to be a great lover of live stock and, in addition to their fine horses, he has five goats, a cow three dogs, and a large quantity of poultry.

## Typical Children of Deaf Parents.



HELEN RANDALL ALLABOUGH.

The above picture was taken with her papa, when Helen was eight months old. The first birthday party held in her honor occurred on the 8th of last September. She is remarkably bright and very healthful. Her papa, Brewster R., a prominent deaf-mute teacher in the Western Pennsylvania School, was married to Mrs. Lily A. DeLong at Lebanon, Pa., on June 30th, 1902.

### Wood-working

Dewitt Staats is making a furniture cabinet for the printing department.

John Golden and Joseph Adlon are new boys in the wood working class. They are bright little fellows, much interested in the work and are doing well.

Charles Quigley is the only wood carver in the class, several of the boys are anxious to take the course.

The large new bench top for picture frame work, recently made is quite an improvement over the old one which was very poorly made and much out of repair.

Several pieces of furniture on exhibition in the class-room, the work of the boys, calls for the favorable comment from visitors.

Robert Logan and Edwin Bradley are making three ladders, one for the engineer's department, one for the printing department and one for the wood-working department.

Milton Wymbs is taking the Sloyd course and has just completed his first model, a twelve-inch ruler.

The new emery wheel equipment recently installed is very complete and useful.

Clarence Spencer is a very good workman. At present he is making a number of ironing-board stands for the Laundry.

### Printing

All the printers boys returned promptly with the exception of two—Messrs. Julius Aaron and Henry Hester.

All the old body type has been shipped to the foundry, and consequently the SILENT WORKER appears in a new dress this month. The usefulness of the job department has been increased by the addition of four complete series of plain but attractive job letter. Now when the engraving department has equipped in an up-to-date manner and a type-setting machine has been installed, the printing department will be, perhaps, the most completely equipped of any school for the deaf in the country.

Moses Besman is back pursuing a post graduate course. He has discovered that the best place to learn is at school and he puts in eight hours of hard work every school day.

Three of the most energetic workers are Redman, Henry and Sweeney. They never seem to watch the clock.

## All Over the State

*Eatontown.*—Wesley Breese, who is pursuing a course of Photo-engraving in the Bissell College at Effingham, Ill., writes that he was the only one in his class who passed a successful examination. He was promoted to class A, and expects to graduate in December.

*Lambertville.*—Harry Pidcock has recovered from his recent sickness and is back to his old place in the Spoke mill.

*Trenton.*—There is a young hearing man in this city who has learned the manual alphabet and a few signs and the way he uses them is a caution. He has since become acquainted with nearly all the deaf people in town and he likes nothing better than to be in their company. On one occasion he got so interested in one of his new found acquaintances that it was one o'clock in the morning before his fingers ceased moving. Apologizing for keeping his deaf friend up so late, he retired to his own home and was soon fast asleep. As he slept he began to dream and used the sign-language so vigorously that it woke his wife up. She found him sitting bolt up, moving his arms and fingers wildly and the next morning she repeated some of the gestures as she remembered them, whereupon her husband roared.

George, son of Mr. R. B. Lloyd, is now in the Bissell College of Photo-engraving at Effingham, Ill., for a nine-months' course. Rowland, his elder brother, is now a clerk in the Navy Yard at San Francisco, Cal., he having passed the civil service examination recently.

\*Mr. Isaac R. Bowker, having become the possessor of an amateur's photographic outfit, is now turning his attention to making pictures. An experience, which he will not forget in a very long while, happened during one of his experiments. For a dark room he has been using a closet that has a catch latch on the outside which locked him in one night and kept him a solitary prisoner for an hour and a half. He stamped loudly on the floor of the closet, but his wife being deaf and occupied with duties down stairs, did not hear him, so unable to stand it any longer, Mr. Bowker threw all his strength on the door and burst it open.

Building operations have been very extensive in the vicinity of the school ever since Spring. It is said that the population grows so fast in Trenton that the builders cannot cope with the demand for houses.

Miss Mary Closson, who has made herself notorious on a number of occasions by threatening suicide, is now an inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane.

Miss Louis Geigher entertained a little party of friends recently. She expects to spend the winter in Philadelphia.

Mrs. R. C. Stephenson won a first and second prize at the Inter state Fair for the best work in hardanger. At the Mt. Holly Fair, the following week she carried off second prize for a sofa pillow.

*Rahway.*—Mr. David Simmons has just recovered from typhoid fever. He is one of only two deaf men in New Jersey who know how to operate the linotype.

*Barnegat.*—Miss Ethel Collins received a very pleasant visit from Miss Grace Apgar, of Trenton, last month. Miss Apgar took her first lesson in "crabbing" and thought it great fun.

*Orange.*—Mrs. F. W. Barrs, who went to California last April to join her husband at Redlands, likes it so well there that they have decided to make it their permanent home.

*Mountain View.*—Mrs. S. M. McCellan has been visiting relatives in Boston, for the last two weeks.

*New Market.*—Mr. Frank Penrose, of this place, is probably the only deaf-mute in the United States, who owns an automobile.



## Massachusetts.

**F**OLLOWING is a report of the Annual Meeting of the Boston Society for the Deaf held at the Ruggles St. Baptist Church, September 27th:

Frank W. Bigelow being in the chair, Mr. Packard, our pastor, opened the meeting with prayer. A letter from Rev. Mr. Le Boone Thomas was read by the chairman in which his suggestions were approved by all present.

Edward S. Woodbury, the Treasurer, sent in a letter regretting his inability to be present, owing to previous engagements. The chairman then told of the progress of the Society since its last meeting and predicted for it a brighter future.

Assistant Treasurer Wood and Treasurer Woodbury read their reports, which were accepted. It showed a total receipt of \$1,026 and expenses to the amount of \$92.16, leaving a balance of \$933.84. Free will and envelope system offerings amounted to respectively \$39.61 and \$111.95. Treasurer Woodbury had \$55. A friend donated \$168.06, of which \$185.65 was expended mostly for Mr. Packard's services, leaving a balance of \$12.41. Mr. Wood gave the society to understand that the deficit of last year was paid out and the society was free from debt, whereupon he was roundly greeted. Mr. Wood said the committee had paid one-third of the weekly offerings to the People's Temple, pursuant to a request of Rev. Mr. Charles Crane of that church.

Mr. Ira Derby moved that the committee be instructed to pay out one-third of the weekly offerings to the Church Mission until further notice. Mr. Packard approved of it, but the chair wanted to know who had a right to vote, as there were some from Newburyport and Salem present, and insisted that the privilege of voting should be confined to members only. Mr. Packard said he had a letter at home from one of the Trustees to the effect that any one of Eastern Massachusetts who attended a few of his lectures could enjoy the privilege of membership.

Mr. Harry E. Babbitt insisted that voting must be done by *bona fide* residents of Boston and vicinity as he was on the side of Mr. Bigelow. But Mr. Packard moved to admit every body to a voice in the meeting. Seconded by Eugene Acheson, accepted and passed, notwithstanding that Mr. Bigelow resented it in consequence of expediency.

H. C. White inquired whether the Trustees would have to approve the election of committee members, whereupon Mr. Bigelow assented. Mr. White thought that if the choice of committee members must first be ratified by the Trustees, the election had better be left to the Trustees.

Mr. White moved that the chair appoint a nominating committee to present the names of candidates for trustees and committee. Mr. Wood insisted that the Trustees would stay permanently, as it was needless to vote, but the chairman said the constitution and by-laws would require an election of the Trustees and such a provision was originated by Rev. Mr. Thomas, so he moved for the unanimous election of Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Amzi C. Dixon, and E. S. Woodbury as the Trustees for the ensuing three years. Seconded and passed, then the nominating committee of Ira H. Derby, J. C. Peirce, and Mrs. W. J. Rudolph put up the names of F. W. Bigelow and F. W. Wood and left another name to the meeting for the choice of either Eugene Acheson or J. C. Peirce for a committee. Both Messrs. Bigelow and Wood were re-elected by acclamation and the election of E. A. Acheson resulted over J. C. Peirce.

E. A. Acheson said he had spent \$6.12 for a new platform for the Society and wanted it to be reimbursed out of the lecture fund, so his request was granted.

Mr. Peirce moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Rev. Mr. Dixon for the free use of the room by the meeting. His motion prevailed. The continuance of the envelope system was recommended by all present. The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

## OPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY BIBLE CLASS OCTOBER 8, 1905.

Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, Mr. Packard took for his text John 5:39—"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me," and in his opening message, spoke of Miss Alice Jennings's offer to teach her Bible Class. He, in an apt and touching manner, alluded to the work of Miss Jennings's father, a clergyman, and addressed her personally.

Last year, Mr. Packard organized an assembly of Bible Believers, to see if all classes of the Deaf could co-operate on religious and social lines, irrespective of creeds, sects, color or race, and also to discover whether they might not only aid our silent brethren and sisters and lend a helping hand to any worthy object that might present itself.

A good impulse led Mr. Packard to start this movement on a small scale, so he called his friends together to Mrs. M. L. Clark's house to consider the advisability of forming the class and finally formed what is called the Assembly of Bible Believers. The Warren Ave. Baptist Church gave the A. B. B. a room gratis. The A. B. B. members have generally met and enjoyed their meetings up to the present time, but they have felt keenly the need of another factor for good, viz:—a Bible Class for the graduates of the Horace Mann School and other schools. More members have been added from time to time since the organization of the A. B. B. Among those who recently joined us was Miss Alice Jennings a graduate of the Horace Mann School. Very soon after her admission into that circle she wrote Mr. Packard expressing her desire to teach her Bible Class, whereupon Mr. Packard took it as an answer to the prayers of the A. B. B. members. The A. B. B. members are very fortunate in having such an intelligent and devoted teacher in the person of Miss Jennings who has the confidence and esteem of Miss Sarah Fuller. Miss Jennings has the courage of her convictions and is trying to follow in the footsteps of her reverend father who was willing to spend and be spent for God. Nature has given her a fine mind and she has well earned the title of a poetess and authoress for the past many years.

It behooves Miss Jennings in the meantime to start a Bible class under non-sectarian auspices of the Assembly of Bible Believers (for the upholding of God's people in grace and knowledge) she will work to uphold the spiritual welfare of the Deaf. Her school is free of any denomination.

Those present joined with Mr. Packard in his doxology. When he concluded his address, Miss Jennings responded briefly in the use of signs in which she will become proficient in the shortest possible time. Mr. Packard asked those present to make a few remarks, whereupon Mr. Ernest Sargent a young rising man responded and was followed by H. C. White, J. C. Peirce, H. P. Chapman and Ira H. Derby and others. Mr. Peirce concluded with his prayer.

The A. B. B. members feel confident that their Bible class will grow in numbers, efficiency and good work under the instruction of Miss Jennings.

J. C. PEIRCE.

## HOW WE DO IT TODAY.

In olden times we took a car  
Drawn by a horse if going far,  
And felt that we were blest;  
Now the conductor takes the fare  
And sticks a broomstick in the air  
And lightning does the rest.

In other days along the street  
A glimmering lantern led the feet  
When on a midnight stroll  
But now we catch, when night is nigh,  
A piece of lightening from the sky  
And stick it on a pole.

Time was when one must hold his ear  
Close to a whispering voice to hear,  
Like deaf men nigh and nigher;  
But now from town to town he talks  
And puts his nose into a box  
And whispers through a wire.

W. G. NEWCOMB.



## Shaken Confidence.

**W**HAT sayeth you to the startling disclosures in relation to Life Insurance that have shaken the people of this country as never they were shaken before, and had their eyes opened to the wholesale pilfering of policy holder's money that is rightfully theirs, by the "company."

What sayeth you to the black eye dealt out to Fraternal Orders by the Executive Council of the Royal Arcanum by its decision to raise the rates of its members the older they get, no matter at what age they joined the "ancient" order, and disregarding the amount they have paid in previously. Fifty thousand voices went up in protest. The protest was considered by the "higher up" council and the charges laid aside on the ground of insufficient strength and force. It's now up to the "old men" to pay up or get out.

What sayeth you to the wail that went up at the Detroit convention of the Fraternal Society of the Deaf when it became known that the funds of the Fraternal Society were a "little mixed." What action the Grand Officers took to recover the amount "missing" has become household talk not alone in Chicago but in almost every city where the deaf abound in sufficient numbers.

Now, when we look at these three incidents in connection with life insurance in its many forms, we hardly realize what a hard jolt many of us received, and how rudely our confidence in mankind was shaken to such an extent that we are suspicious of even our own brothers and sisters. If we have to stand up under oath and swear allegiance as "brothers" and "sisters" in that fraternal spirit that "knows no distinction," we reckoned without our hosts when the very same "brothers" turn around and "do up" those to whom they swore a solemn oath of protection and affection; and thus it seems "that in virtue, mercy and charity," or whatever the motto or pass word of life insurance orders and companies be, the people of the country (and this means the deaf population especially) are rather chary about listening to and, much less, considering affiliating themselves with any of the orders.

It is deeply regretted that events in this line during the past few months have so badly moulded public opinion against such organizations that there is very little confidence left the deaf to seize the opportunity to grasp the hands of the Noble Order of Americans, whose claims to the support of the deaf were so interestingly presented by Mr. Douglas Tilden in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* recently.

While the outcome of the investigations of the Life Insurance Companies may yet turn out favorable to the policy holders; while the Royal Arcanum and kindred organizations may yet solve the riddle satisfactorily to every body; and while the F. S. D., may yet arise superior to contrary circumstances, it will be a long time before the deaf and their friends get over the shock that has been dealt them by *trusted* officials and "brothers." When this time arrives we may look forward to an influx toward the Noble Order of Americans, now in its strength on the Pacific slope and gradually working its way eastward. And when the deaf are thus settled in their new found haven of refuge, let it not be said of them that they were "brothers" in spirit only, but in *deeds* and in *ALL* their actions, and then confidence will return, slowly at first, but later in great leaps and bounds.

## Requiring a Declaration of Indigency.

**W**HATEVER short-comings may be apparent in the great commonwealth—the State of New York, we do not have to look further than for this great body politic to exact the declaration of indigency as the price by which every person of school age may get a free education. The utter absurdity of seeking a declaration of pauperism of the parents of a deaf child has



caused many a fond and loving parent to forego the "educating" of its deaf offspring in the State Institutions, simply because they were above making such a declaration. What little funds they had to educate their deaf child has exhausted its usefulness in three or four years, and the child's education is then "finished." Just what this "finish" amounts to can be realized when we know that these three or four years amount to one year of a hearing child in the Public Schools.

The un-American spirit which pervades the law (as claimed) in the State of New York cannot be too severely condemned, but however strong may be the condemnation poured forth, we know that little, if any, relief can be obtained under present conditions, and it needs be that every family, and the friends of said family, having a deaf child, together with the entire deaf of the State rise up and protest in a solid mass. If every household in the State contained at least one deaf child, every family in the State would have, in order to secure for said child a free education in the State Institutions, to declare itself too poor to educate the child, in order that it could be educated at public expense. Thus every family would have to hide their face under the shame of having declared themselves paupers.

But it is the inalienable right of every child in the State of New York to be educated at public expense, and the grand system of Public Schools proves this. The loss of a leg or an arm, or both; the loss of an eye or ear, or both, does not deprive the hearing child of its right. Then why in all sense of justice should the loss of hearing alone deprive a child of this right without resorting to the legislative clause declaring a condition of indigency. Perhaps every one of us who have gone through the State Institutions and graduated with flying colors have little dreamed that they were declared paupers in order to get the education which they have received. We did not know it then—but we know it now and it behooves the deaf to take united action against such an unjust and insulting exaction. Under such a ruling, if the deaf have been declared paupers they remain paupers all the rest of their lives—and no amount of struggling to exist and forget, and no great riches can wipe out the blot that has been created and will exist for all time, unless we can seize the enactment, tear it into a thousand tiny pieces and scatter it to the four winds.

At the convention of the Empire State Association, in Elmira, last summer, the following resolution was unanimously passed attacking the existence of this declaration of the deaf as paupers, and was as follows:—

WHEREAS, It is the inalienable right of every child in New York State to be educated at the public expense; and

WHEREAS, In the case of hearing children, no discrimination is made and no degrading admission is exacted as a prerequisite to the privilege of obtaining a free education in the Public Schools; therefore,

Resolved, That the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes, in convention assembled, denounce as unconstitutional, unstatutory, and un-American, the spirit and effort which seeks, by innuendo, to pauperize the deaf, by requiring a declaration of indigency as the price of obtaining the inestimable boon of a free education; and, further,

Resolved, That a transcript of the foregoing preamble and resolution be sent to Mr. James H. Tully, Commissioner of Charities, New York city, and to Corporation Counsel Delaney.

The importance of erasing this shameful blot on the innocent deaf child is apparent. What shall we do?  
R. E. MAYNARD.

### Watson--Blansit.

One of the prettiest autumn weddings, has been that of Miss Alice Blansit, of Rising Town, Ga., to Mr. D. O. Watson, of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 25th ult., in the First M. E. Church, at Chicago, Rev. Hasenstab performing the ceremony. Quite a crowd of deaf friends were present, and congratulations were showered upon the happy pair. They lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rutherford and dined with Rev. J. P. Hasenstab and wife, and in the evening left for Des Moines where they are now housekeeping at No. 614 E. Grand Ave.

Mr. Watson was graduated at the Tennessee school and is now a successful business man in Iowa's capital. The bride is a graduate of the Alabama Institution and is a young lady of rare sweetness and intelligence.

## Pennsylvania.

SINCE our last letter was written many things have happened in and near Philadelphia that would have been worth chronicling, but because of the lapse of time and of other things they would not now bear repeating.

The Convention of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, at Lebanon, Pa., August 23-25, while not up to the standard in attendance, was a most interesting and very helpful gathering otherwise. Those in attendance were among the most intelligent, and progressive among the deaf and in addition there were present, Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mr. Edmund Booth, Secretary of the American Association for the Promotion Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and Mr. Downing, a teacher in the Pittsburgh School. The chief interest of the convention centered in ways and means for supporting the "Home" at Doylestown. And right here I cannot resist making comparisons between the Pennsylvania Society and some other state associations with which I am quite familiar. Here everyone seems intensely interested not only at the conventions, but between the conventions. The interest being kept alive by the various local branches which meet monthly—and also by the correspondence and other work of the officers of the convention. The reason is that they have AN OBJECT to work for. In other conventions there does not seem to be any tangible object in view, except to discuss questions concerning the welfare of the deaf, pass resolutions and then end in some grand picnic or excursion, which latter seems to appeal more to the average attendant than all the talk about something by the few discerning ones in the convention proper. After the convention adjourns nothing is done, apparently, until the next convention. Here the membership fee is given gladly and willingly, not only by those in attendance but by the stay-at-homes, because they know that the money is needed for a particular object which meets with their approval. Elsewhere, the Treasurer has to go around and "beg" and very few readily give up their dollar.

Today is Donation Day at the Home in Doylestown, and quite a number of people from here are expected to attend. Two Sundays ago, thirty-eight deaf-mutes accompanied Mr. Dantzer to the Home, whither he had gone to conduct a service for the inmates. Three of the ladies of All Souls' vested choir, viz: Mrs. M. J. Syle, and Misses Cora Ford and Dora Kintzel rendered the hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," which pleased the inmates very much. At the conclusion of the service, Mr. Washington Houston suggested that an offering for the Home be taken up, and as several contributed quite liberally \$7.50 was taken up and will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Home for "Donation Day." We all found the Home a most beautiful place—well furnished and the inmates cheerful and happy.

We were all much pleased last August to have the Rev. James H. Cloud, of St. Louis, with us. He preached a very inspiring sermon before a large congregation on Sunday evening, August 20th, in All Souls' Church. Years ago, Mr. Cloud was an assistant minister at All Souls' Church and those who knew him have kindly remembrances of him.

Further necessary repairs are contemplated at all Souls' Church. To raise the necessary funds the Pastorial Aid Society is to hold a "Sale," or "Fair" on December 7, 8, and 9th, afternoons and evenings. The Committee in charge are Mesdames G. T. Sanders, M. J. Syle, E. E. Roop, and Misses Cora Ford and Dora Kintzel.

Quite a serious accident befell Miss Cora Ford last week, that might easily have turned out into a fatality. She was on her way home from work in the evening of Tuesday the 3rd inst., and at-

tempted to catch a trolley car at the corner of 15th and Chestnut streets. At that moment an unharnessed horse belonging to the Union Transfer Co. in the way of getting loose became frightened and dashed wildly out Chestnut St. The streets as usual at that hour of day are densely packed and it was a miracle that many people were not hurt, but Miss Ford did not hear the warning shouts of people near by and so she was knocked down and trampled on. Her injuries have turned out to be less serious than were at first supposed. She received a severe cut over the right eye, and right hand and bad contusions on her left side and limb. But these are all healing nicely and by next Sunday she hopes to be home once more. Already she has gotten up and walked around in her room at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Paul, of 2953 N. Camac Street celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding at their pleasant home, on Saturday, September 23rd. A large number of their hearing and deaf friends, attended and offered their congratulations. Many beautiful presents chiefly of silverware were displayed in one of the the "upstairs" rooms.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1895.

### Lancaster Pointers.

THE deaf who reside near here (and there are about fifteen of them) are rejoicing over the near completion of the new trolley line, which is being built from Lancaster to Coatesville, and which will pass near many of the homes of the deaf hereabouts. The trolley will be a great improvement over the lumbering stage coach now run between Lancaster and Paradise.

On the 10th of October, Mrs. Timothy Purvis, nee Hess, celebrated her 50th birthday and her friends remembered her with "a handkerchief surprise." She received about forty handsome handkerchiefs, besides a box labelled "fifty useful articles for an old lady of fifty," which came from a sister in New York and whose contents created much merriment. We wish Mrs. Purvis many more years of happy life, with just enough of cloud to make a glorious sunset.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kulp and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Rohrer with their two cute little children spent a recent Sunday afternoon with Gertude M. Downey looking over her little poultry farm and giving her many useful hints on her next year's gardening. Mr. Rohrer is a fine farmer and Mr. Kulp has raised some of the finest wheat in this country the past summer.

Miss Carrie Deshong, a student of the University of Michigan, spent two days last month with "yours truly" and seemed to enjoy the sights of "old Lancaster" hugely. She will return west in the early part of November after a visit to friends in Reading.

Scott Miller, whose home is in Witmer, Pa., but who has been employed for several years at the Mt. Airy Institution, resigned his position in October and will go to Williamsport where he has secured a job at his trade of carpentering.

Mr. John C. Myers, of Lancaster, has given up his job at the Champion Blower and Forge Co., and has taken an easier job with another firm where he hopes to make as good wages with less work than he did before.

Mr. and Mrs. Purvis of "Archdale Farm" spent Thursday afternoon with Gertude M. Downey, having come on a business trip, namely to trade a couple of blooded Rhode Island Red roosters. The "dicker" was soon made, after which fun and supper claimed our attention.

Mr. Joel Beiler, the uneducated deaf-mute of Ronk's Station, is busy making many improvements at the residence of Mr. Samuel Kauffman. Next week he will begin painting the barn and laying a cement floor in the cellar. He is a good workman although quite unable to write a word.

Mary Albright, of Lancaster, spent last Wednesday with Mrs. Lydia Kauffman, her husband having gone away for a day's outing. Mrs. Albright seemed to enjoy her nice long day in the country and the opportunity for plenty of the gossip in which a woman's soul takes delight.

The old Yeager farm, just above us, has been sold to Mr. William Walker, who will take possession in December next. We are delighted at



the idea of having them for our new neighbors as Mrs. Walker is a very pleasant and sociable woman and her little girl as cute as can be.

Miss Anna Kemerly, the pretty young daughter of our neighbor, Constable Kemerly will accompany the writer to Letitz on Saturday, the 29th ult., where we will be the guests over Sunday of Miss Helena Downey. We are sure of a fine time in the lovely summer resort of Letitz and anticipate much pleasure from the trip.

Mrs. Ben Musser and children of Eckert's Road have returned from a lengthy visit to Philadelphia, New Jersey and other eastern points. They report a fine time, but nevertheless seem glad to anchor safely beneath the old home roof. Truly, as Moore says, "There's no place like home."

Edna, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Musser, has secured a very desirable position in a large mercantile house in Philadelphia as stenographer and type-writer. We wish her every success.

Last month some kind friends gave us a most welcome kind of "house warming." Among the useful articles sent us, were: a fine large cook

## With Our Exchanges

CONDUCTED BY R. B. LLOYD.

There are more deaf-mutes than blind in the United States by about 10,000. On the other hand there are more blind in one eye only than semi-mutes deaf but able to speak by about 10,000.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

Day schools for the deaf in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois are going to have hard sledding. These states have stopped the practice of paying per capita money for the support of the schools, and the counties will have to defray the expenses.—*Mo. Record*.

The shop building at the Alabama School was burned during the summer while Superintendent Johnston was absent attending the Morgantown convention. The fire was probably caused by a stroke of lightning, and only the good work of the fire department prevented the spread of the flames. A new and better building is now being erected.

Mr. A. W. Dobyms, formerly head teacher of the Washington School and editor of the *Washingtonian*, has gone to the Arkansas school. While on his way thither he was stopped in St. Louis by the quarantine laws and

To say that the educated deaf as a class are hostile to oralism is as absurd as it would be to say that because a man was opposed to making his diet exclusively on potatoes, he was a foe to that excellent tuber. Oral instruction, within proper limits, has no better friends than the educated deaf. They are merely opposed to what they believe to be the aim and desire of the oralists to obtain a monopoly in the education of the deaf.—*The Companion*.

We have never met an educated deaf person who was not sincerely in favor of teaching the deaf to speak and to read the lips, neither have we met one who has advocated the exclusive use of the oral method in teaching them.

R. B. L.

Of all the accounts of the Morgantown Convention that we have seen, we like best that of Mr. Pach, given in this month's *SILENT WORKER*. The high praise which he gives to the management of the meeting should be all the more highly appreciated because Mr. Pach is not only a man who understands himself pretty thoroughly in matters affecting the deaf, but a man who isn't afraid to call a spade a spade or to criticize sharply inefficiency, blundering and above all insincerity. His pencil photographs are as accurate as those he takes with his camera, and are not touched up to flatter those who pose for them.—*Ala. Messenger*.

Our opening enrollment was disappointingly small, but it is mounting up and will, we hope, equal or exceed that of last year. The number of new pupils is good, but the older pupils, boys especially, are slow in coming back. We should like them, and their parents, to consider the case of one of our pupils who left in June and is now earning \$28.00 per week. That is what he gets for having taken a full course—literary and especially industrial—and having put his mind to learning what was taught him. Parents, give your children all the schooling you can, have them come when school opens, and stay till it closes, and incite them to work while they are here.—*Ala. Messenger*.

A daily paper recently mentioned that in Berlin one of the most curious clubs on record has recently been formed by society ladies. The principal condition of membership is that the applicant must be deaf. The club has over a hundred members who meet regularly once a week in handsomely furnished rooms, where they converse by means of ear-trumpets, and the sign-language, and drink tea. Good gracious! The sign-language in the home of the most devoted adherents of the pure oral system, by whom it continues to be officially excommunicated and execrated! This must be looked to. Bless the tea drinking ladies of all ages! And to think they have managed to do this without a petition to the German Emperor.—*British Deaf Times*.

School has opened with prospects of the largest attendance in its history. The enrollment in all departments on the first day was 200 of whom 114 were 15 new pupils in this department. The attendance from Idaho numbers 10, quite an increase from last year. Among the deaf and blind there were 60 boys and 54 girls. Washington is rapidly coming forward as a state with a great future. A reflection of this growth is seen, in the rapidly increasing attendance at our school which is being crowded to the utmost to make room for the new comers. When the building was erected many thought it ridiculously large for the 18 pupils gathered under its roof; now it is difficult to find suitable dormitory room for late arrivals, and for lack of school room two classes are being taught in the chapel. The boys' study hall is also crowded almost to the limit when all are in.—*The Washingtonian*.

Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General of Canada, has decided to offer positions in the postal service to competent deaf-mutes. This new departure is necessarily a tentative one at the beginning, and it is proposed to employ only six deaf clerks at first, who will all be located at Toronto. Should the experiment prove satisfactory—and we have no doubt that it will—others of this class will be employed in several of the principal centres. This is a kind of work for which the educated deaf are peculiarly well adapted, and at which they should be very successful. The chief requirements are manual dexterity, quick apprehension, scrupulous accuracy and a fair amount of education; and in the first three of these qualities, at least, the deaf excel. It is to be hoped that the new policy thus inaugurated will soon be greatly extended, and that it will not be long before many of the deaf will be employed not only in this but in various other public departments at both Ottawa and Toronto, and that they will soon be accorded a recognized position in the Civil Service lists of Canada and of the various provinces thereof.—*Canadian Mule*.

### Not a Soft Snap.

The work of educating the deaf is not a "soft snap," as many seem to think. A teacher who does his duty thoroughly has lots to do. Perhaps the greatest nervous strain is experienced by the oral teacher in the primary grades. He has to give each child individual instruction and drill on the elements of speech. Sometimes his patience is the most exhausted in trying to obtain the correct sound. Again he must feel more or less exasperated after giving the sound to find out in the course of half an hour or perhaps on the following day that the child has completely forgotten the sound that he spent so much time trying to teach.

He experiences many discouragements in teaching of language in addition to this. The average visitor has no idea of the time, patience and labor that is necessary in giving the deaf a command of language or in teaching them to speak. The simple sentences that are written or spoken stand for many hours of hard work. The visitor who spends a few minutes in the classroom sees bright, interesting children, and cosy, attractive classroom, and thinks the lot of a teacher of the deaf has fallen in pleasant places.—*Rocky Mountain Leader*.

## The Fraternal Society of the Deaf



PHOTO BY DETROIT TRIBUNE.  
GROUP OF OFFICERS AND DELEGATES [The Grand Division] OF THE SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION  
OF THE FRATERNAL SOCIETY OF THE DEAF.

Taken in front of the headquarters of Detroit Division at Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1905.

stove; a monster oil can; a roll of oil-cloth; a handsome tea-kettle, and other articles. We thank Mrs. Purvis, who arranged the affair, very much for the unexpected surprise.

GERTRUDE M. DOWNEY.

The German aurists held their fourteenth annual convention at Hamburg on June 9. Among the scientific papers read at the meeting that of the celebrated Dr. Passow, professor of otology at the royal clinic in Berlin, is of special interest to the deaf. Dr. Passow declared that the present method of educating the deaf in Germany was wholly wrong. In this view he was sustained by the leading aurists and clinical physicians present. He stated among other things that the present method accomplished results which were truly pitiful. Hardly are the deaf a year out the institutions when they forget their speech. Besides Bezold's "Speech Exercises from the Ear" and articulation drill, the sign-language must be acquired, especially by the less intelligent. Just as it is the duty of the physicians to seek to restore a lost member, so he is called upon to replace the lack of speech as much as possible. The deaf themselves earnestly demand instruction by means of signs and finger-spelling but their efforts have heretofore been properly comprehended only by the physician, upon whose aid they depend. As the questions will sooner or later occupy the public mind, Dr. Passow concluded his address by citing a number of instances proving his assertions. In order not to be misunderstood Dr. Passow said that he demanded a greater individualization of the instruction. The method must be determined by the intellect and amount of hearing of the individual; the sign-language being readily acquired and understood by all; oral instruction being possible only with the more intelligent.—*Wisconsin Times*.

took advantage of his stay there by giving a lecture to the deaf people of the city. We wish our friend success in his new field.

Mr. F. B. Yates, for many years superintendent of the Arkansas School for the Deaf, resigned during the vacation to engage in the real estate business. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Mashburn, a teacher of that school. Mr. Mashburn is well qualified for the position and will make a worthy successor of Mr. Yates.—*Ill. Advance*.

Our city was en-fete during all of last week in honor of the first official visit of Canada's new Governor General, Earl Grey. He was accompanied by Countess Grey and suite, and during their stay they attended many interesting functions. Their charming personality and keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the west won for them a warm place in the hearts of Winnipeg citizens.—*Silent Echo*.

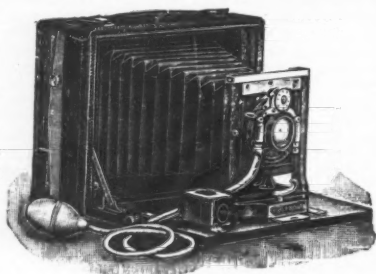
The clothing store of Selig Bothers in San Francisco has been visited five times by men who pretended to be deaf. Next time such an imposter comes in, Isadore Selig will devise a scheme to keep the intruder occupied in some way and at the same time will signal to one of his brothers to send for the police. In this way the man will be arrested and it is to be hoped will undergo some sort of penalty.—*Cal. News*.

A legacy, consisting of a farm of 400 acres and some personal property, has been left for the pupils of the Virginia School by one James L. Bowen who died in August. Mr. Bowen was a pupil of the blind department of that school years ago. The provisions of the will is that the farm must be rented and the proceeds therefrom used in the purchase of gifts and Christmas presents for the poor pupils of the school.—*Michigan Mirror*.

### Proctor's 23d Street Theatre

It is probable that more persons have seen Miss Russell at the 23rd Street Theatre during her brief engagement thus far than any other vaudeville attractions in the same period. Mr. Proctor surrounds Miss Russell with the best talent in the world, and is now giving a vaudeville entertainment that has never been equaled in this country or in Europe. It is truly an all-star bill. For the week of Oct. 23 Miss Russell will be assisted in entertaining Mr. Proctor's patrons by Kitty Trane, director of the famous animal school, who makes her first appearance in this country; Jean Marcel's Art Studios and Plastiques; Bailey and Austin, eccentric comedians; Canfield and Carleton in their farcical skit, "The Hoodoo"; the Three Yoscarys, in their European hand-no-hand balancing specialty; Walter Kelly, monologist; Leo Nino, trick violinist; Larkin and Patterson, and others.

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It is the diversity that is the delight of vaudeville. There are many whose dispositions abhor monotony and to whom the long drawn out drama or comedy, or opera of two or three hours' duration are most wearisome. To those minds they are slow and burdensome, and to them vaudeville with its quick action, kaleidoscopic changes of program and condensed wit, talent, mirth and melody are the ideal. It presents in a nutshell, as it were, the most delightful and varied assortment of high-class entertainment imaginable, which, like a well selected gastronomic menu, is ever appetizing and satisfying.

The unprecedented popularity of vaudeville of late has brought about a demand for acts and novelties which both this country and Europe are unable to keep constantly and fully supplied in consequence of which such high-class features as are presented at the Trent weekly command large salaries. The management, however, considers expense last in selecting the big attractions, but they must be the best and only the best. They are the best and will continue to be throughout the season.

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